The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

A Day of General Excitement at the Capital.

The City Crowded with Visitors from All Parts.

Increased Curiosity Regarding Gen. Grant's Cabinet.

The Halls of Congress Crowded with Interested Spectators.

A Rush of Business and Evening Sessions in Both Houses.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

That Washington is overflowing to-day with a great multitude of visitors is a feeble expression in view of the actual facts. The trains have continued to bring still greater crowds all day, until the hotels, the Avenue and the Capitol are one sea of curious, anxious, struggling and good-natured humanity. The city is to-night putting on its outward garb for to-morrow, and decorations and banners already float from flagstaff, roof-top and balcony, in all quarters. The telegrams to the hotels announce still other crowds coming, and by to-morrow morning the pressure will have reached its climax. The Capitol was the great centre of attraction, as a matter of course, and its corridors and passages were choked up with surging crowds of eager sight seers. The dull business routine of the two Houses was witnessed by hundreds who had never witnessed it before, and the galleries were filled from morning until evening with well-dressed strangers, whose presence is felt by the weary workers here as though it were a fresh inspiration. The marked feature of the inaugural visitors thus far, is their highly refined and respectable character. People of wealth and high social position seem to predominate, and the number of politicians and office-seekers is far below the average on such occasions. Events culminate to-morrow, and the promise to-night is one of success and brilliancy.

Cabinet matters begin to assume a little more definite shape. The same degree of speculation and rumor still prevails, but there have some few intimations transpired to-day that almost warrant a positive prediction as to some of the men. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, is conceded to be to-night by some of Gen. GRANT'S most confidential friends the selection for Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. JOSEPH HOLT and Hon. JAMES F. WILSON are two other names which there seems little reason to doubt will be in the list. These three are regarded to-night as reasonably certain. Mr. GRISWOLD for Secretary of the Navy is also looked upon by some as Gen. GRANT'S choice. Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, will not go into the Cabinet, and Ohio will have no member. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S name will not be sent in with the others. That seems to be decided. The following slate is to-night receiving the sanction of the best informed judges in Washington:

Secretary of State, HAMILTON FISH.
Secretary of the Treasury, GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Secretary of War, JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
Secretary of the Interior, JAMES F. WILSON.
Secretary of the Navy, JOHN A. GRISWOLD.
Postmaster-General, JOSEPH HOLT.
Attorney-General, Mr. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia.

The most successful effort to draw Gen. GRANT out on the Cabinet question occurred to-day. It was accomplished by NAST, the artist. He undertook to depict the humors of the Cabinet mystery by representing GRANT as disclosing the Cabinet by shaking seven cats out of a bag in presence of a curious crowd. The cats are all out, but NAST was brought to a sudden stop by being unable to put heads on them. This morning he called at headquarters, and sent his pencil and drawing to GRANT, with a polite request that he would finish it. Gen. GRANT laughed heartily at the picture, and informed Mr. NAST that he would finish it on Friday at noon. This, therefore, is a positive promise that there will be no delay in the announcement.

MR. COLFAX'S RESIGNATION.

During the delivery of Mr. COLFAX'S speech resigning the Speakership, the galleries were crowded, and almost every member of the House was in his seat. Large numbers of the members elect were also present on the floor. The crowd in the galleries was so great that several ladies fainted. Few of those who arrived after 9 o'clock could gain admission to the hall. Mr. COLFAX read his speech from the manuscript, much to the disappointment of those familiar with his easy and graceful style of delivery. The precautionary measure of writing out his speech had been taken probably for fear his memory might prove treacherous. Many believed when he unfolded his manuscript that they were to hear some important disclosures of future policy, but there were no political expressions in the speech except of a very general character. At the allusion to the right of people to govern, and the extension everywhere of the principle that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, FERNANDO WOOD turned in his seat and looked at BROOKS with the slightest trace of a satirical smile on his face, but received no response from his colleague. To the expressions of absence of all unkindly feelings, the assertion that the fact that his rulings had not been reversed, Judge WOODWARD and others of the opposition were observed to nod assentingly. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. COLFAX had handed his gavel to Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, descended from the chair, and was disappearing in the direction of his room before a hand was raised in applause. At length the Democrats began applauding, and a hearty and generous response was thus made. Much feeling was displayed, both by the House and Mr. COLFAX, and in his opening sentences the agitation of the Speaker was plainly apparent. Immediately after Mr. WILSON had taken the chair Judge WOODWARD, at the suggestion of several members of the Opposition, offered a resolution highly complimentary to the retiring Speaker.

ELECTION OF MR. POMEROY AS SPEAKER.

Mr. POMEROY, of New-York, was elected Speaker unanimously, the voices of the Democrats being easily distinguished voting aye. The election was purely complimentary, and, as Mr. POMEROY said in his speech, without the slightest political significance. He announced his intention to retire at the end of this session to private life. The business of the day did not seem to be in the least impeded by the change. The House rattled away at the Speaker's table, and got so far down the calendar that there is no danger of losing any important bills, so far as it is concerned. POMEROY'S sharp, prompt tones ring through the hall, over and above all confusion, and his gavel comes down at every indication of disorder as readily as though he had always been in that chair.

THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The Council of the National Union League of America, which has been in session here for the past two days, adjourned to-day. The attendance was very large, including delegates from all the unreconstructed States. The Chairman of the Mississippi delegation stated, in reviewing the condition of the State, that there was reason to hope that the Constitution would be carried at the next election, the Union element being largely increased. The Texas delegates represent that the Constitution framed by the late Convention is unsatisfactory to the Union men, as it fails to declare that the rights of citizenship conferred by it shall not be abridged or repealed, and that the rebel citizens strongly favor it. The North Carolina delegates represent the conservative element as gaining ground rapidly in their State, and say that if the new administration does not adopt a new and positive policy in the State, she will send no more loyal representatives to Congress. The Georgia Representatives say that the reason that the party elected so many colored men to office was less the fault of the colored men than the white Unionists, as few of the latter could be found to brave social ostracism for the sake of office. A committee of Southern members was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the country, setting forth the true condition of affairs in late rebel States. So great is the dread of social ostracism that it was resolved that the members of the Committee should not be required to sign the document, but append only the name of the League. They are, however, representative and reliable men. Gen. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected President of the League. There was strong opposition to him by members of the League from his own State—old politicians who did not relish the idea of giving GEARY any additional political importance—and there was likelihood of his defeat, but Gen. NEGLEY, of the new school of Pennsylvania politicians, and a fellow-soldier of GEARY'S, made a brief speech, eulogizing him for his military services, and referring to his identification from the first with the principles of the Republican Party. The consequence was the election of Gov. GEARY without further opposition. THOMAS C. BAKER, of New-York, was elected National Secretary. From New-York the following were appointed on the Executive Committee: Messrs. George H. Van Cleft, Waldo Hutchings, William V. Alexander, George S. McWaters, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., with Volney Green and Joseph Reese from Brooklyn. The Council meets in the City of New-York in December next.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

There were periods to-day during the morning session of the Senate when, from the reckless squandering of time in almost endless debate, with an immense amount of important business unfinished, no one would have supposed that it was the last day of the Fortieth Congress. Crowded galleries seemed to open the fountains of wordiness, if not oratory, and Senators appeared more than usually anxious to speak on this question and on that. Mr. SCHENCK'S bill to strengthen the public credit has been passed by a majority after a debate which at one time looked as if it would last all day and kill other business. The Army Appropriation bill has been debated, amended and sent to a Conference Committee, the war claim of Massachusetts having been disallowed; a short Executive session has been held and the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill has been taken up. This is so far the record of the day. The galleries are crowded with spectators choking up the dozen door-ways and tailing out in long line into the corridors. The scene somewhat resembles that of the impeachment days. While an amendment of the Committee allowing the Sisters of Charity of Charleston, S. C., $30,000 compensation for the destruction of their convent during the war was being debated, GARRETT DAVIS interrupted Mr. HOWARD, who was making a severe attack on the Catholic Church by offering a resolution of thanks to Mr. WADE for his services as Presiding Officer of the Senate. The resolution was declared unanimously adopted by Mr. THAYER, who was in the chair. HENDRICKS and BUCKALEW followed, both deprecating the introduction of religious topics into the proceedings of the Senate. Mr. HOWARD alluded to the action of the Pope in writing the famous encyclical letter to the American Bishops, asking them to use their influence to effect a peace between the North and the South. BUCKALEW was eloquent, sharp and incisive in reply.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock Mr. CONKLING interrupted the debate by offering the report of the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was concurred in immediately, and so far as the Senate was concerned another appropriation bill was finished. The vote was then taken on the claim, and it was rejected by two majority. An amendment of the Committee to purchase a portrait of Mr. LINCOLN for the White House was not agreed to. Then came an appropriation of $15,000 for the improvement of the Capitol grounds.

At 11 o'clock the galleries thinned out and business became a little brisker, but still the progress was slow. Mr. HARLAN presented an amendment to reimburse Iowa in the sum of nearly $200,000, which, at this writing, 11:30, is now under debate.

SENATE, MIDNIGHT.—The session dragged on slowly until 12 o'clock, when more than half the Senators were in the committee or cloak rooms. The claim of the State of Iowa was allowed by a vote of 19 to 18. Then followed several other amendments of less importance on which various actions were taken. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill has just been presented. It is ordered back on account of some mistake. The galleries are nearly empty, and there is very little of interest transpiring.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The scene in the House to-night is one of rare and deep interest. The great number of strangers in the city caused the galleries to be filled at an early hour, and up to the present hour every available seat has been occupied, while the doorways are crowded with hundreds of others, who struggle for a glimpse of the law-makers at their work. The various halls and passages are thronged, while the illuminated rotunda gathers thousands of spectators, who gaze upon its wonders and its beauties in silent admiration.

There was a quorum present at the hour of reassembling. Mr. DAWES got the floor and put the House in excellent humor by several happy hits in a brief speech urging the passage of the joint resolution giving Messrs. MENARD and HUNT, the Louisiana contestants, the sum of $2,500 each, previously ordered by the House, but refused by the Committee on Accounts. He sarcastically appealed to the House not to let their prejudices against color lead them into doing an injustice to a man because his skin was black. This hit was received with great laughter from all sides, particularly from the Democrats. He then yielded, as he said, to his emaciated friend from Missouri, Mr. LOAN, (whose weight is 260 pounds avoirdupois.) After a spicy contest, in which Mr. WARD feelingly appealed to the House to begin the practice of economy in these, the last hours of the Fortieth Congress, the resolution passed by one majority.

The next contest was on a conference report on the Political Disabilities bill. This lasted nearly two hours, and the report was finally non-concurred in and another Conference was asked.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The status of the several unfinished appropriation bills at this hour to-night was as follows: The Indian, Army, Legislative and Deficiency bills are all in Committee of Conference, with a very strong prospect that the Indian and Army bills will fail. The Deficiency bill is just finished in the Senate, and will probably get through during the night. The House does not want to sit all night, but the business of the Senate being so far behind it seems to be necessary. The Conference Committee on the Bank bill was in session all afternoon, and at one time there was a prospect of an agreement. But up to this hour the report has not been signed, and the bill will probably fail. The great hitch is on the distribution section.

ELEVEN-THIRTY P. M.—The House has just spent an hour in filibustering, the Democrats trying, for some unknown purpose, to defeat the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill, but they have just been brought to a stand still by a resolution from BEAMAN, cutting off dilatory motions. The opposition are very weak to-night, not mustering enough to obtain the yeas and nays. Legislation drags in the House, because there are several bills on the Speaker's table which are objectionable to the opposition, and they impede progress by all sorts of parliamentary tactics. There is an indisposition on the part of the House to remain in session all night, but it seems imperatively necessary to do so if the Appropriation bills are to get through.

MIDNIGHT.—The House is still engaged on dilatory motions. The Democrats have succeeded in getting a call of the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn, despite the paucity of their numbers. The *Globe* contract matter is up, and ELA moves to lay on the table the resolution transferring the matter to the Government Printer. The House is getting thin, and it is evident that there may be a call of the House needed before another hour passes. The galleries are well cleared out, though several hundred still hang on, and many will doubtless spend the whole night on the benches.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt on the 1st of March, 1869:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,589,300 00
Six per cent. Five-twenty bonds	1,602,587,350 00
Six per cent. bonds, 1881	283,677,400 00
Total	$2,107,854,050 00
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Three per cent. certificates	$57,140,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$71,140,000 00
Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.	
Three-year 7-30 notes, due Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July, 1868	$1,314,350 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, Dec. 15, 1867, May 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 and 15, and Oct. 1 and 15, 1868	3,422,460 00
Bonds, Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	148,411 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	52,800 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	375,422 00
Temporary loan	180,010 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$[illegible]
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	35,781,547 00
Gold certificates of deposit	29,775,000 00
Total	$421,578,180 00
Six Per Cent. Lawful Money.	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	$53,327,000 00
Total debt	$2,660,981,694 14
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$96,741,390 72
Currency	18,482,339 04
Total	$115,224,729 76
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, 1st February	$2,544,396,964 38

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of March, 1869.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. SEWARD'S RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE.

The following correspondence has just taken place:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

The undersigned, officers in the Department of State, cannot allow the occasion of your retirement from the position of Secretary of State to pass without expressing their cordial approbation of the uniform and constant kindness which you have manifested toward them while in the discharge of their humble duties. They feel that it would not be altogether proper and might even be deemed presumptuous in them to speak of the manner in which, during a period in the country's history of unexampled difficulties and danger, you have discharged the various and exacting duties of your high office. While they do not doubt, however, what on that point will be the verdict of that tribunal from which there is no appeal, they especially desire to bear testimony to the fact that neither the press of public cares nor the weight of private sorrows, the latter seemingly too heavy to be borne, have served to disturb the exercise on your part of the courtesy toward subordinates which renders official intercourse so gratifying and the discharge of official duties so pleasant. Earnestly hoping for their country's sake that your useful life may be prolonged, and for your own that it may be attended with every possible blessing, the undersigned subscribe themselves,

Your obedient servants.

Signed by W. HUNTER, JOHN H. HASWELL and the other employes of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I hasten to acknowledge the kind letter which you have just laid upon my table. It gives me sincere pleasure to recognize among the names subscribed to it every loyal, capable, trustworthy and reliable officer whom I found in this Department when I entered it, with the exception of those who have voluntarily retired from the public service. It gives me equal pleasure to witness that there is not among the subscribers of your letter one person whom I cannot recommend for continued public service. A comparison between the list of subscribers and the official roll, as it stood when I entered the Department, and as it stood at various periods afterward, discloses the honorable and gratifying fact that, although the country has passed through a long and severe civil war, and has subsequently passed through many political commotions, consequent on the restoration of peace, only two persons have been dismissed the service for disloyalty, two or three at most for incompetency, and one for betraying the confidence of the Government. Gentlemen, it would be as idle as it would be presumptuous for us to undertake to fix a standard for the popular appreciation of our own services. That will be the task of history, which delights in contemplating studiously the vicissitudes of nations; and that task can only be performed when we shall have ceased to be. Let us, therefore, be content for the present with claiming for ourselves and conceding to each other the humble pretension that whatever may be the errors which history may at any time detect, these errors have been in all cases errors of judgment, and not of motive or purpose. In the name of the President of the United States I thank you all, and each of you, for the efficiency, fidelity, ability and courtesy with which you have performed your several tasks, and I pray God to have you all constantly, with your respective families and friends, in His holy keeping.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. W. HUNTER, R. S. CHEW, E. PESHINE SMITH, GEORGE E. BAKER, R. S. CHILTON and others.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Representative HUBBARD, of West Virginia, has received a dispatch from Wheeling announcing that the West Virginia Legislature has to-day ratified the Constitutional Amendment, the vote being in the House 22 to 18, and in the Senate 10 to 6.

SPANGLER AND ARNOLD PARDONED.

The President last night signed the pardons for SPANGLER and ARNOLD, convicted on charge of complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, and now at Dry Tortugas. With the death of O'LAUGHLIN, and the pardon of MUDD and those above named, there will soon be no more prisoners there connected with that tragedy. The father of ARNOLD, who lives in Baltimore, received his son's pardon to-day from the hands of the President. That for SPANGLER will also soon be forwarded to Florida. Other pardons were issued to-day and given to the delighted friends and relatives who had solicited the Executive clemency.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Executive Mansion has been thronged during the entire day. It is estimated that at least 5,000 persons called during the day; the majority of them, however, being strangers actuated by a desire to view the different rooms of the Executive Mansion and the adjoining grounds. Many took formal leave of President JOHNSON. An interesting feature of the events of this afternoon was a visit to the President by a large number of officers of the navy and heads of bureaus of the Navy Department, headed by Secretary WELLES and Admiral JOSEPH SMITH. Here the leave-takings were of the kindest character. No army officers had called in a body up to 3 o'clock to-day.

At 2 o'clock to-day the entire Diplomatic Corps, consisting of foreign ministers, secretaries, attachés, together with the ladies of their families, visited the State Department and took leave there of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary Mr. F. W. SEWARD.

They then proceeded from the State Department to the Executive Mansion, where they were severally presented by the Secretary of State to the President of the United States. The President addressed them as follows:

"On seeing you on this, the last occasion of our meeting, it affords me very great pleasure to have it in my power to say that nothing has transpired, that I know of, to disturb that good and cordial feeling which should exist between the Government and people of the United States, and the representatives of friendly nations. In parting with you after a varied, but most pleasant, mutual acquaintance I pray you all and each of you to accept my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness."

The President then turned, and giving his hand to each of the ladies, bade them a courteous farewell with an assurance of his best wishes for their future welfare and happiness.

Mr. BERTHEMY, the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, replied to the President, as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of the Diplomatic body, I give you thanks for the uniform courtesies and kindness which have attended our intercourse with the Government of the United States, and we tender you the best wishes for your individual happiness and for that of all the members and authorities of the Government."

The Diplomatic body then renewed their parting salutations to the Secretary of State, and retired to their respective homes.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

The Senate having passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill at 2 o'clock this morning, adjourned until noon.

At 12 o'clock the Senate again met.

SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the joint resolution expressing sympathy with Spain, with the recommendation that the Senate should nonconcur in the amendments of the House. The Senate refused to concur.

THE CASE OF MR. CORCORAN.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution in relation to the lands and other property of W. W. CORCORAN in the District of Columbia, used by the Government during and since the rebellion. It instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payment from Mr. CORCORAN until he shall have taken the test oath.

Mr. HOWARD understood that Mr. CORCORAN had abandoned his property here, and gone away to stay during the war. He also understood that Mr. CORCORAN had been a rebel sympathizer, and he wanted to know why such a man should be paid at all.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DAVIS said that Mr. CORCORAN was entitled to compensation for his property without being required to take such oath; and therefore he would not vote to impose the oath upon him.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

Pending the vote, Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Committee of Conference, on the bill to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate in opposition to concurring in the report of the Committee, and also in opposition to the general principle of the bill, denying that Congress had a right to declare the effect of previous legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN briefly explained the action of the Committee of Conference.

Mr. SPRAGUE, in behalf of the suffering industries of the country, earnestly protested against the passage of this bill—a measure, better calculated than any other yet proposed to bring about the repudiation of the national debt, and certain to do so, if the people were true to themselves.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not think the bill improved by the action of the Conference Committee, and again urged the view that Congress has no right now to change the contract originally made between the people and the bondholders.

Mr. MORTON said that, although he was a member of the Committee of Conference, he had not signed the report, and could not vote for it because it proposed to make a new contract, for which there was neither necessity nor excuse.

Mr. WILLIAMS defended the bill as reported by the Committee, and insisted that, even if it were admitted that the five-twenty bonds might legally be paid in paper, yet this bill, as a measure of good policy, ought to be passed.

Mr. COLE opposed the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked whether the Senator from California—the land of gold, where the people paid all their debts in coin—was in favor of paying the public debt of the United States in depreciated paper.

Mr. COLE replied that he was in favor of paying the public debt according to the terms of the contract under which it was incurred. If by the time the bonds should become due the United States should have resumed coin payments, the bonds would be paid in coin, but if they fell due before that time, they would not, and ought not, to be so paid.

Mr. SPRAGUE again expressed his opposition to the bill. It was a measure which would make capital higher, when it was already so high that no American industry within his knowledge could afford to employ it.

Mr. BUCKALEW said that without having the report of the Committee of Conference before them, Senators could not discuss its merits or judge of them intelligently, and thought it unwise to attempt to force the bill through under the circumstances.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to by a vote of yeas 31, nays 24.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the Public Credit bill as agreed to in the Committee of Conference:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for redemption of United States notes in coin.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract hereafter made, specially payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin or sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which, as carried into the contract, may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale, or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms; and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WAR CLAIM.

The morning hour having expired, the Army Appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. HARLAN asked the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to yield the floor long enough to let the vote be taken on the joint resolution relative to the payment of W. W. CORCORAN, but Mr. CONNESS objected to the consideration of any business other than the Army Appropriation bill. Upon this bill the pending amendment was that offered by Mr. SUMNER providing for the payment of the interest claim of Massachusetts and Maine for advances made for the United States during the war of 1812 and 1815.

Mr. SUMNER had already modified his amendment so as to provide that the claim should be computed and paid according to the same rules and limitations applied in the case of the similar claim of Maryland.

Mr. GRIMES said the proposition as modified was no less objectionable than before, and he would vote against it in every form, and would even vote against the Army Appropriation bill rather than see this amendment passed.

Messrs. DRAKE and CHANDLER appealed to Mr. SUMNER to withdraw the amendment and let the Appropriation bill be passed.

Mr. SUMNER said he had no desire to delay the bill. All he asked was that the opponents of his amendment would let the Senate vote on it.

Mr. SPRAGUE said that his own judgment, aided by the speech of the Senator from New-York, (Mr. CONKLING,) had convinced him that he should vote for the claim of Massachusetts. He defended New-England against the aspersions upon her conduct in the war of 1812. New-England had suffered and done more in that war than any other section, and the offence of Massachusetts was simply that she kept her soldiers at home where there was danger, and refused to let them go where there was none.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 18, nays 26.

The Army Appropriation bill was then passed.

MR. CORCORAN TO BE PAID.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the joint resolution relating to the claim of W. W. CORCORAN was then taken up and passed—yeas 34, nays 8.

NORMAN WIARD'S BILL.

Mr. NYE proposed to call up the bill for the relief of NORMAN WIARD, but

Mr. GRIMES objected, and said that the bill could not be properly considered before recess.

Mr. NYE said he thought the bill would not give rise to debate.

Mr. GRIMES said he was entirely familiar with the claim.

Mr. NYE was unable to see how that altered the nature of the claim.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 4:15 o'clock, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into Executive session.

The Senate, after coming out of Executive session, took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution to carry into effect the decree of the United States Court of New-York in relation to a British steamer. Passed.

COURT OF LOUISIANA DECREES.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up a joint resolution to carry into effect the decrees of the United States District Court of Louisiana in relation to a certain other British steamer; but

Mr. STEWART objected, and said he was opposed to compensating British subjects for losses incurred, no matter under what circumstances, during the late war, until Great Britain shall take some positive action for the payment of the Alabama claims.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment, which was agreed to, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to exchange the land bought by the United States for the site of the new Post Office in New-York City for the same or a greater quantity of land further up in the City Hall Park.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations giving the Sisters of Mercy, of Charleston, S. C., $30,000 in recognition of their services to Union prisoners during the late rebellion, gave rise to some discussion.

Mr. DRAKE opposed it because it was the professed business of these ladies to be charitable, and they ought not to be paid for it.

Mr. HOWARD opposed it, because he did not think it right to single out any particular class of benevolent ladies to be especially rewarded for their services to the Union soldiers; and if he were to discriminate in favor of any class it would not be in favor of members of the Catholic Church. He remembered, and the people remembered, the circular letter addressed by the Pope to Catholic Bishops of the United States, urging them to bring about peace, meaning that it should be brought about by the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. He remembered too that after that letter there were few enlistments of Catholics in the army, so that large bounties had to be offered to recruit the armies. With a few brilliant and honorable exceptions, the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy had been against the Union, not to say in favor of the rebellion.

Mr. HENDRICKS was surprised that the Senator from Michigan (HOWARD) should make such an attack upon one of the Churches of the country; and to the best of his knowledge the statements of the Senator as to the few enlistments of Catholics in the army were incorrect in point of fact. He knew that in Indiana the number of Catholics who had enlisted in the Union army was very large. Neither was it true that the Catholic clergy had cast their influence against the Union. Every one remembered that the most distinguished Prelate of the Catholic Church, Archbishop HUGHES, had gone to Europe to use his influence in behalf of the Union, at the call of President LINCOLN, and had there, with another distinguished Bishop of another Church, Bishop McILVAINE, done much for the cause of the Union.

Mr. SAWYER advocated the appropriation, and called attention to the testimony of Gens. SHERMAN, SICKLES and GILMORE in regard to the great services of the Sisters of Charity of Charleston to the suffering Union soldiers.

Mr. BUCKALEW said that the Pope, in the letter criticised by the Senator from Michigan, (HOWARD,) had expressed no opinion on either side of our civil war, but had, in accordance with his ecclesiastical character, urged the clergy of his Church to seek the restoration of peace.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected; yeas 20, nays 22.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. WADE.

Mr. DAVIS—The present Congress will close to-morrow at noon. Before we separate I feel that I, personally, and the Senate have a debt to pay to our presiding officer. I therefore ask leave to present, with much real satisfaction, the following resolution, which I hope the Senate will receive with the same feeling that prompted me to offer it:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, for the ability, impartiality and justice with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of the Senate during the time he has occupied the chair.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

MR. LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT.

The amendment reported by the Committee to the Civil Appropriation bill, providing for the purchase of a portrait of President LINCOLN, to be placed in the White House, was agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment to reimburse Iowa for expenses in the war of the rebellion $229,842.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that the amendment had not been reported from any Committee.

The President overruled the point of order.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment repealing the charter of the Washington Gas Light Company. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report which was concurred in. The Civil Appropriation bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

At 12:30 A. M., on motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into Executive Session.

The Senate came out of Executive session at 1:30 o'clock.

The Committees of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill and the Deficiency Appropriation bill made reports, which were concurred in.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported from the Committee of Conference on the bill to remove political disabilities that they were unable to agree.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up his bill relating to naturalization, upon which he made an argument; but, without acting upon it, the Senate again at 2 o'clock A. M. went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock with an unusually large attendance of members, and with the galleries crowded to their utmost capacity.

After prayer a message was received from the Senate stating that that body had passed the Legislative and the Post Office Appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

THE SPEAKER'S RESIGNATION.

The SPEAKER then, in the midst of profound silence, rose and delivered his farewell address to the House, prefacing his remarks with the announcement that he had asked the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. WILSON,) to preside as Speaker *pro tem.* until the election of his successor.

Mr. COLFAX spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The opening of the legislative day, at the close of which I must enter upon another sphere of duty, requires me to tender to you this resignation of the office which, by your kindness and confidence, I have held, to take effect on the election of a Speaker for the brief remainder of this session. The parting word among friends about to separate is always a regretful one; but the farewell which takes me from this hall, in which so many years have been spent, excites in me emotions which it would be useless to attempt to conceal. The fourteen years during which I have been associated with the Representatives of the people here, have been full of eventful legislation, of exciting issues and of grave decisions, vitally affecting the entire Republic. All these, with the accompanying scenes, which so often reproduced, in this arena of debate, the warmth of feeling of our antagonizing constituencies, have passed into the domain of history. And I but refer to them to express the joy which apparently is shared by the mass of our countrymen, that the storm-cloud of war which has so long darkened our national horizon at last passed away, leaving our imperilled Union saved; and that, by the decree of the people, more powerful than Presidents or Congresses or armies, liberty was proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof. But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present condition of our Republic among the nations of the earth. With our military power and almost illimitable resources exemplified by the war that destroyed slavery, with our rapidly augmenting population, and the welcome at our gates to the oppressed of all other climes; with our vast and increasing agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and mineral capacities; with our vantage on the two great oceans of the globe, and our almost completed Pacific Railroad uniting these opposite shores, and becoming the highway, the United States of America commands the respect among the Powers of the world which insures the maintenance of all its citizens from oppression or injustice abroad. Nor is this all. The triumphant progress of free institutions here has had the potential influence beyond the sea. The right of the people to govern, based on the sacred principle of our revolution, that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with slow and measured steps, but with a rapidity that within a few years has been so signally illustrated in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary and other lands. May we not hope that by the moral but powerful force of our example [illegible] may everywhere be broken, and that some of us may live to see that happy era when slavery and tyranny shall be alike unknown throughout the world from the rivers to the ends of the earth. [illegible] and the legislation of the House, as a member and an officer, I have always done that which was wisest and best in word and in act, for none of us are infallible. But that I have striven to perform faithfully every duty, and that, devoted, as all know, to principles that I have deemed correct, the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount and above all party ties, I can conscientiously assert. And that I have sought to mitigate rather than to intensify the asperities which the collisions of opposing parties so often evoke, [illegible] I may be pardoned for the expression of gratification that, while no decision has been reversed, there has been no appeal, sometimes taken as they are by a minority as a protest against the power under the rules of a majority, which has ever been decided by a strictly party vote. If, in the quickness with which a presiding officer has so often compelled to rule, hour after hour on parliamentary points, and in the performance of his duty to protect all members in their rights, to advance the progress of public business and to preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that has justly wounded any one, I desire to withdraw it unreservedly. I leave this hall with no feeling of unkindness to any member with whom I have been associated in all the years of the past, having earnestly tried to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write our enmities on the sand, but to engrave our friendships on the granite. But the last word cannot longer be delayed. I bid farewell to the faithful and confiding constituency whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the years of my public life; farewell to the hall which, in its excitements and restless activities, so often seemed to represent the throbbings and the intense feelings of the national heart; and finally, fellow-members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support you have always given me in the difficult and often complex duties of the chair, and with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity, one and all, I bid you farewell.

As the Speaker closed his address and retired from the chair there was a hearty outburst of applause, commencing in the galleries and extending to the members on the floor.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, having taken the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*,

Mr. WOODWARD rose and said, that at the instance of his political friends and as expressive of his own feelings, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the retirement of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX from the Speaker's Chair after a long and faithful discharge of its duties, is an event in our current history which would cause general regret were it not that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talents and experience in the higher sphere of duty to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from our distinguished Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, of his promptness of administering the rules and facilitating the business of the body, of his urbane manners, and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him into his new field of duty, and throughout life the kind regards of every member of this Congress.

The resolution was put and adopted unanimously, and an engrossed copy of it, to be signed by the officers of the House, was ordered to be communicated to Mr. COLFAX.

MR. POMEROY ELECTED SPEAKER.

Mr. DAWES then, by unanimous consent, moved that Mr. POMEROY, of New-York, be declared duly elected Speaker of the House, in place of Mr. COLFAX, resigned.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously, and Mr. POMEROY was, amid general applause, conducted to the chair by Messrs. DAWES and WOODWARD. The oath of office was then administered to him by Mr. DAWES, the senior member of the House in the absence of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who is still detained from the House by sickness.

SPEECH OF MR. POMEROY.

Mr. POMEROY, in assuming the office of Speaker, after thanking the House for the high compliment conferred upon him, said:

"It has been my pleasure for eight years to mingle humbly in the labors of the House, and in retiring, as I expect to do within a brief period, forever from all official connection with the American Congress, I carry with me at least this gratification, that in all those years on this floor I have never received from a member of the House one word of unkindness or one act of disrespect. The unanimity with which I have been chosen to preside over the House for this brief period is evidence of itself that it carries with it no political significance. I could most cheerfully forego all the power and the influence that is attached to the position of Speaker of the House; but there is a significance beyond that which I can never forget, and that is the personal consideration and great kindness manifested toward me in my selection for even this brief period." [Renewed applause.]

On motion of Mr. DAWES a message was sent to the Senate, informing that body of the election of Mr. POMEROY to the Speakership of the House, and a committee of three was appointed to wait on the President for the like purpose.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

The joint resolution, which was before the House last night at the hour of adjournment, for printing the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, came up as unfinished business and was passed.

NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 3,000 copies of the report of the Select Committee on the New-York election frauds, with the testimony, and 10,000 copies without the testimony. Adopted—112 to 52.

The Deficiency bill was sent over from the Senate with amendments, and Mr. SPALDING moved to non-concur in the amendments, and to refer them to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. FARNSWORTH demanded the reading of the amendments before the House was called on to vote on that motion.

Mr. SPALDING withdrew the motion, remarking that the gentleman from Illinois would have to take the responsibility of retarding the public business.

RESOLUTIONS OF ECONOMY.

Mr. BROOMALL then reported a resolution directing that no expense shall be incurred for furnishing or carpeting the hall of the House, committee rooms, &c., unless the work be previously authorized by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Also, a joint resolution directing that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, in lieu of fees, mileage, &c., for summoning witnesses and compelling the attendance of absent members, be reimbursed his actual expenses.

After explanation by Mr. BROOMALL, both resolutions were agreed to.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. GRISWOLD presented a memorial of the German Republican General Committee in relation to the change of the Naturalization laws.

COMPENSATION TO CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution to allow compensation to clerks of committees, at the rate of $6 per day for the time actually spent in official duties.

Mr. McCULLOCH opposed the resolution, stating that there had been evidence taken before Committee on Accounts, showing that some clerks to committees had not rendered one hour's service during the Congress.

Mr. BROOMALL argued that the resolution would only authorize the Committee on Accounts to discriminate between clerks who did nothing and clerks who had had much business to perform.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted—yeas 82, nays 53.

LOUISIANA CONTESTANTS' PAY.

Mr. BROOMALL moved to suspend the rules and to rescind the resolution, adopted some days since, to pay each of the three contestants from the Second District of Louisiana $2,500.

The resolution gave rise to much discussion.

Mr. BROOMALL explaining that the House having put into an appropriation bill the other day, an item to pay contestants $1,500, omitting the name of Mr. MENARD, it was desired that all of them should be put on the same footing; and he said that as the Comptroller would not pay under the resolution, Mr. MENARD was willing to take the $1,500.

Finally the resolution was laid on the table.

DISTILLED SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act of July 20, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco. The bill contains some of the sections passed by the House on the subject of whisky, tobacco and cigars in the general bill on which the Senate has not taken action. It extends the time for the withdrawal of whisky from the bonded warehouses until the 20th of April, 1870.

Mr. HOOPER made a brief explanation and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

FOREIGN TREATIES.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, that while the House did not admit any right in the Executive and treaty-making power of the United States to conclude treaties or conventions with foreign Governments by which import duties shall be mutually regulated, it is, however, of opinion, and so recommends to the President, that negotiations with the Government of Great Britain should be renewed and pressed as soon as possible to a definite conclusion regarding commercial intercourse, and the securing to American citizens the rights claimed by them in the fisheries on the coast of the British American Provinces, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence from its source to the sea. In response to a question from Mr. PIKE, Mr. SCHENCK stated his opinion that the Government ought not to enter into any reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces, but that the people of those Provinces ought to be treated as all other foreigners, and made to pay the same duties.

Mr. PIKE said he had asked the question because it had been given out that the Committee of Ways and Means was in favor of a reciprocity treaty.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was not aware of any difference of opinion between himself and the Committee on that point.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CABLE.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution remitting the duty on the submarine cable imported by the Western Union Extension Telegraph Company, for the proposed, but abandoned Russian-American line of telegraph.

After explanation by Mr. SCHENCK and opposition by Mr. MOORHEAD, the bill was passed—yeas 80, nays 68.

REVENUE CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the same Committee, reported a bill repealing the law which gave to the Supreme Court jurisdiction over the Revenue cases where the sum involved is less than $2,000, and leaving the final decision in such cases to the Circuit Courts.

After explanation and discussion the bill was passed.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill appointing THOMAS O. OSBORN, of Illinois, manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois. Passed.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to strengthen the public credit, made a report and explained it briefly.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked Mr SCHENCK to yield to a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out all of the second section, except so much as legalizes coin contracts on a coin consideration.

Mr. SCHENCK said he could not agree to that.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, spoke briefly in advocacy of the report.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, declared himself opposed to the second section of the bill, as it would place the debtor class of the country in the power of the creditor class.

Mr. GARFIELD, in reply to the argument of Mr. NIBLACK, said that the only power which the bill surrendered was the power to threaten repudiation. He had no sympathy with gentlemen who were unwilling to surrender that power.

Mr. DONNELLY agreed with Mr. SHANKS, and argued that the second section would do great injustice in placing the debtor class in the power of the creditor class.

Mr. PILE supported the bill heartily.

Mr. MAYNARD replied to the arguments of Messrs. DONNELLY and SHANKS.

Mr. MILLER thought that the second section was susceptible of great frauds, and opposed the bill on that account.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he knew nothing better calculated to add to the force of the ——— than the manner of its being discussed—only one, two or three minutes being allowed to members. It had started out as a bill to strengthen the public credit—something like a poor man's plaster, to be put on the credit of the United States. That title had been struck out in the Senate, and now it was a bill relating to the public debt. The moral of the thing was simply a stock-jobbing bill—a broking, banking, speculating concern; and from ten to fifteen millions had been made out of the discussion already.

Mr. LOGAN supported the bill, which, he said, was simply a pledge on the part of the United States that the national debt was payable in that which the whole civilized world recognized as money.

Mr. GRISWOLD supported the bill, and mentioned the fact that Gen. GRANT had stated that he would not accept the Chicago nomination unless the Convention decided clearly and unmistakably for paying the debt in gold.

Mr. BURR desired to know to whom Gen. GRANT had made that utterance, but he did not get the information.

Mr. SHANKS moved to lay the report of the Conference Committee on the table.

Negatived—yeas 52, nays 119.

The Conference report was then agreed to—yeas 118, nays 51.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:30, Mr. Speaker POMEROY in the chair.

THE LOUISIANA CLAIMANT AGAIN.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to pay to Messrs. MENARD and HUNT, claiming to represent the second Congressional District of Louisiana, $2,500 each, for time and expenses.

Mr. WARD objected.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended.

Mr. WARD made a five minutes' speech against the joint resolution, asking the House to guard the Treasury against needy adventurers claiming seats to which they had no apparent claim.

Mr. DAWES made an appeal to the House against the partiality of the Committee on Accounts, which had paid $2,500 to one of the Louisiana claimants, and had refused to pay more than $1,500 to the other two. He intimated that this was unfair toward the poor colored man, (Mr. MENARD,) who was entitled to the same treatment as a whiter man. [Laughter on the Democratic side of the House.] He appealed to the House not to be carried away by prejudice against color and race, but to do justice to the first black man who had ever come to the House with a certificate of election. [Laughter, and exhibitions of great enjoyment of the scene, particularly on the Democratic side.] He appealed to those who had passed the Constitutional Amendment to do justice to the black man. This treatment of Mr. MENARD was unconstitutional. [Laughter.]

Mr BROOMALL, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, said that the gentleman from Massachusetts ought to know that the Committee on Accounts made no distinction on account of race or color; that Committee had rejected the claims of two men from Louisiana, one of them a little whiter and one of them a little darker than the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Laughter.] One of them a Democrat and the other a Republican.

A member inquired which was the Democrat.

Mr. BROOMALL was really not prepared to say, but he supposed that the gentleman nearest the color of the gentleman from Massachusetts was. [Renewed laughter.] He desired to move an amendment reducing the amount to $1,500.

After some further discussion in the same temper, Mr. DAWES yielding in turn to his "eloquent and economical friend from New-York" (Mr. WARD,) and to his "emaciated friend from Missouri" (Mr. STOVER,) and Mr. ELDRIDGE objecting, for the honor of the House, to have such a description applied to Mr. STOVER, while Mr. STOVER returned the compliment by saying he was sorry that the honor of the House had not an abler champion, the joint resolution was passed by a vote of yeas 73 to nays 72.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and referred to a Committee of Conference.

Messrs. GARFIELD, BEAMAN and DODGE were appointed such Committee on the part of the House.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Conference Committee on the bill removing disabilities, made a report which he explained at some length, particularly in reference to the case of Judge PARKER, of Winchester, Va., whose name is included in the bill.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, inquired whether Judge PARKER was not the Judge before whom JOHN BROWN had been tried and hanged.

Mr. MULLINS declared that he had not a doubt of it, and that he would hang the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FARNSWORTH) to-morrow.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested his ignorance of the fact that there was any constitutional amendment disqualifying those who had anything to do with the trying or hanging of JOHN BROWN.

Finally the vote was taken, and the conference report was non-concurred in—yeas 61, nays 77. Another Committee of Conference was asked.

THE GLOBE CONTRACT.

Mr. ELA, from the Committee on Printing, reported that the Joint Committee on Printing had been unable to agree to a contract with Messrs. RIVES & BAILEY, of the *Globe*, for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, and he reported a concurrent resolution that the Public Printer be directed to have the debates reported and published from the 5th of March until definite action can be had.

Mr. BROOKS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ROSS moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—yeas 16, nays 126.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

Pending the disposition of the question, the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was made by Mr. BEAMAN.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the conference report on the table. Negatived, yeas 4, nays 124.

Dilatory motions were terminated at 11:15 o'clock by the adoption of a resolution suspending the rules, and directing an immediate vote on the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill. The report was then agreed to.

PUBLICATION OF DEBATES.

Mr. ELA then moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House proceed to a direct vote, without dilatory motions, on the passage of the concurrent resolution providing for the reporting and publishing of the debates and proceedings of Congress by the Congressional Printer.

Mr. KNOTT moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Finally, at 12:30 the concurrent resolution was agreed to, yeas 82, nays 51, giving the publishing and reporting of the debates to the Public Printer.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to reconsider the vote. Pending the motion, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill reported that the Committee had agreed not to consider the subject any further at present, on account of want of time, and had agreed to report a resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee to take into consideration the whole subject of Indian affairs.

The point of order was made and sustained that such a report was not privileged.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Conference Committee on the bill requiring monthly reports from National Banks, made a report, which was agreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS AGAIN.

Mr. GARFIELD, at 1 o'clock A. M., from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The bill as amended provides that no new enlistments or promotions shall be made, and no new commissions given until the total number of infantry regiments is reduced to twenty-five, and that the Secretary of War shall consolidate the infantry regiments to twenty-five; that no appointment of Brigadier-General shall be made till the number is reduced to less than eight, and that brevet rank shall not entitle any officer to precedence or command, except by special assignment from the President, which is not to entitle the officer to additional pay or allowance.

At 1:30 the House was still in session, and likely to remain so all night.

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

Proceedings in the Action for Libel by Charles Reade Against the "Round Table."

The proceedings in this case were continued yesterday, before his Honor Judge CLERKE, in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gerry said he wished to read the article published in No. 88 of the *Round Table*, published on the 13th October, 1868. In the same number of the paper was published the letter of Mr. Charles Reade, and the article referred to it in very strong terms, and was headed "An English Bully." He proposed to read this as showing the animus of the defendants.

Mr. Sewell—I object to the admission of this article on the ground that [illegible] aggravation of the original libel—if that is the light in which counsel wishes to have it put—is not admissible. I think if his Honor would glance over the article before it is read, he would see whether it is admissible or not. The article was published months after the alleged libels, and if it is sought to introduce it as an aggravation of the offence, it [illegible]. The decisions upon this point are very strong. It has been decided in the court of last resort that no other matter which is in itself libelous, which would itself sustain an action for libel, can be admitted, as then the plaintiff would recover twice for the same words.

Mr. Gerry—But I would point out a distinction in the present case. The defendants have offered in evidence, and your Honor admits the reading of the letter on the "Prurient Prude." The defence reads it for the purpose of charging Mr. Reade with certain admissions made by him as to the character of his work. They propose to rely on those admissions either as a justification of those previous libels or in mitigation of damages. Now I want to show to the jury that in the very paper in which the letter is published appear certain comments of the editors on this letter, and I want to read those comments in order to show what the animus of the writers was with regard to this letter. I wish to show that the animus that instigated those original libels still remained with the writers.

After some further discussion the Judge decided that the reading of the article in question might be permitted.

Mr. Gerry then proceeded to read the article.

The counsel for the defence then proceeded with the examination of their witnesses.

Richard Henry Stoddart, examined by Mr. Sewell, deposed: I have been an author and literary man for about twenty years; I know it is sometimes customary for authors to employ assistants in the production of novels.

Q.—In the literary world will you be kind enough to state whether if an author has employed other persons to assist him in writing a book, and then passed it off as his own without acknowledgment of the assistance so derived, it would not be damaging to his reputation to do so?

Mr. Gerry—One moment if you please. I have no objection to their putting just as many questions as they please, but they have not shown that this gentleman is an expert.

Mr. Sewell—I had supposed from the well-known poetic tastes of my friend, that he would have known of Mr. Stoddart's productions.

Mr. Gerry—Ah! That just bears out my objection. They place a poet on the stand and then ask him to pass upon novels.

His Honor—The objection is overruled.

Mr. Sewell repeated the question.

Witness—I think it would depend something on the kind of work; in some cases it would be injurious to an author's reputation, in others it would not.

Mr. Gerry—During the time you have mentioned you have been engaged in literary pursuits, have you written any novels?

Witness—I have written several magazine stories, but no novels.

Counsel—Do you know of any cases in the literary world in which an author employed another to write a book for him, and then published the book over his signature, without mentioning the name of the person employed by him? On its becoming known, would it do any damage to his character?

Witness—It seems to me you have several questions together.

Mr. Gerry—I think not. It is a hypothetical case. Question repeated.

Witness—I don't know of such a case.

Henry Sedley—I am present editor of the *Round Table*; I have also exercised the profession of an author for the last seven or eight years; I have written prose stories, novels, as they are called; it is sometimes customary for novel writers to employ assistants to write for them; I know of such things being done; if an author engages an assistant and afterwards publishes the book without mentioning the assistant's name, I should say it would, in some instances, injure his reputation; the practice of having literary assistants in novel writing has not prevailed very long; to my knowledge only within the past few years.

Q.—Do you know of any eminent author who has employed persons to assist him? A.—I have heard the practice imputed to Mr. Dickens, but I could not swear of my own knowledge; it would be very hard to give evidence of actual knowledge in such matters.

Q.—Is it the general impression that Mr. Dickens employs men to write his novels? A.—I have been told that other persons wrote those stories which are known as "Dickens' Christmas Stories;" in fact the statement was so widely circulated that Mr. Dickens and his friends felt called upon to refute it; at first, the story was denied; but afterward it was in part admitted.

Mr. Sewell—That Dickens did not write them?

Witness—Yes. One or two of the gentlemen who wrote them told me that they have so written them.

Mr. Gerry—I have but one question to ask. Were you editor of the *Round Table* on the 13th of October, 1868?

Witness—I was.

Mr. Gerry—That's all.

Mr. Richard Grant White recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Gerry, deposed: I know nothing about Mrs. Henry Wood personally; and not much about her reputation as an author; I have read only a chapter or two of her works; her general reputation is that of a writer of sensation novels, which are objectionable in point of taste rather than in point of morals.

Mr. Gerry—I understand you have read *Griffith Gaunt*.

Witness—I have.

Mr. Gerry—Did you know of its circulation in families?

Witness—I did, as one knows of the circulation of books generally.

Mr. Gerry—Has it been admitted in your own family?

Witness—It has; I gave it to my wife and sister to read after having carefully read it myself.

Mr. Gerry then read long extracts from the alleged libels, and said to the witness: Assuming such articles to have been published in a paper of which 3,700 copies were circulated, what effect would such articles have on the character of a writer so assailed?

Mr. Whitney objected, and his Honor thought the question not admissible.

Witness (examination continued)—I have heard of cases in which authors had been charged with taking their names to the writings of other persons, but I cannot remember the particulars; Miss Braddon's case is what I refer to; a bookseller published a book here as Miss Braddon's, called *What Is This Mystery?* It is not certain that she did not write it; but the result to the reputation, of course, the passing off of the book of another as the work of so eminent a writer would be very considerable; the effect of such attacks on the credit of a writer and on the sale of his works would depend very much upon the character of the publication making the charges.

David Sydney—I am a publisher, at No. [illegible] Nassau-street; I published an edition of the novel of *Griffith Gaunt* two days after Ticknor & Fields published their edition; I published an edition of sixty thousand copies of the novel; those copies all sold; it was the largest circulation of any novel our firm ever published.

Mr. Gerry—Where did you get the copy from which to set up the novel of *Griffith Gaunt*?

Witness—From the *Atlantic Monthly*, except the last portions of the story; these I got from Ticknor & Fields' edition; it came into New-York on the Saturday afternoon, and I had the edition of the novel out by Monday morning.

Mr. Gerry—What did you pay Mr. Ticknor for the novel?

Witness—Nothing.

Mr. Gerry—You gave him no remuneration whatever?

Witness—Not a cent.

Mr. Gerry—Did you pay Reade, the author, anything?

Witness—Nothing.

Mr. Whitney then summed up the case for the defendants.

Mr. William D. Booth announced his willingness to sum up the case for the plaintiff.

His Honor said he thought it would be advisable to adjourn till to-day, when the entire case could be finished, and go to the jury.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

Board of Education.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening, President R. L. LARREMORE in the chair.

A motion to appropriate the sum of $75,000 for the enlargement of Primary School building No. 1, in Ludlow-street, was discussed at length, and finally tabled.

Commissioner WARREN presented a communication, addressed to him by the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, asking for a share in the distribution of worn-out school furniture. The matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The sum of $84,000 was appropriated with which to purchase three lots on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, upon which to erect a new building for the use of Primary School No. 40.

An appropriation of $[illegible],000 was voted for the purchase of four lots of ground, and the buildings thereon, known as Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] Fifth-street, inclusive, on which to erect an edifice for a grammar and primary school combined.

The Finance Committee reported that the amounts of school moneys to be apportioned for the year 1869, were as follows:

First, an amount equal to the State quota as reported in the estimate in November last, which was	$494,614 [illegible]
Second—An amount equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the City	454,218 [illegible]
Total	$949,[illegible]

The total average, as before stated, being [illegible]. The amount to be apportioned, per scholar, is about $9 [illegible].

The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

It was resolved to hire a large brick building in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, for the use of a new primary school, at an annual rental of $2,000.

On recommendation of the Finance Committee the sum of $20,000 was appropriated for blasting rocks, and grading lots for a school site in West Fifty-seventh-street, in the Nineteenth Ward. The same Committee recommended that $[illegible] be appropriated for the purchase of two lots of ground in Sheriff-street, for the extension of Primary School building No. [illegible], and the report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned until the 17th inst.

The New-York Sewerage System.

The Standing Committee on Public Health, of the Legislature, met yesterday at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, pursuant to a resolution introduced to the Assembly by Mr. KEHOAN, and adopted, authorizing an inquiry into the system of sewerage adopted and carried out by the Croton Board of this City. The following members of the Committee were present: Dr. W. M. Carpenter, of Madison County, Chairman; Dr. S. Mitchell, of Suffolk; Dr. J. L. Le Moree, of Sullivan; Dr. Geo. Cook, of Ontario; J. R. Allaben, of Kings, and A. E. Hasbrouck, of Ulster.

[illegible], member of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was first examined by the Committee, and testified that the sewerage system was under the control of that Board, which was authorized by the law of 1865 to adopt such a system as they should think best; the system now presented by the Board consists of pipes graduated in size and so distributed as to effect, as far as possible, a complete drainage of the City; the Board regulates the size and material of the pipes connecting private dwellings with the sewers, but the connection is made at the expense of the owner of each house; the pipes for the branch sewers are from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter; they are discharged into main or trunk sewers, which are built of brick and vary in size from four to eight feet in diameter (oval shaped,) according to the amount of drainage required; the sewers built by the Board under the new system are sufficiently large to carry off all refuse matter entering them either from the street or houses; the main sewers which discharge into the river are to extend under the new system out into the river to the water line established by the Harbor Commissioners; the contracts for building sewers are made by the Croton Board to the lowest bidder; the security for the performance of the contract, however, is determined by the Comptroller, which sometimes works badly in practice; probably about one in twenty of the contractors fail to fulfil their contracts; the old system of sewerage, previous to 1865, was in reality no system at all; the Croton Board merely built sewers where the Common Council directed, and directions to build were frequently given without any reference to the grade or topography of the ground and were sometimes impracticable or very expensive; obstructions must always occur in large sewers insufficiently supplied with water; the sewer pipes used by the Board are made in Scotland; the right kind of pipes have not yet been made in this country; the earthen pipes now used require far less repairing than the old brick sewers; the pipes are purchased by the Board and sold to the contractors at a sufficient advance over the cost to cover the loss by breakage; if anything is left it is paid over to the Comptroller; it was found, by experience, to be necessary for the Board to purchase the pipe in order to have a supply on hand when needed, and also to prevent the use of inferior or worthless pipe; the cost of the sewers are, on an average, 25 per cent. cheaper, since the establishment of the Board, [illegible]; the Board have no power to compel owners of houses to connect them with the sewer; the Board of Health have the power when they think the public health requires it; the Board considers a sewer necessary in every street in the City, and they aim to have them constructed in every street as soon as possible.

THEODORE WESTON, engineer in charge of sewers, explained by means of maps the system of sewerage adopted by the Croton Board, with the localities and sizes of a number of the mains and pipes.

GEO. S. GREENE, Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, was examined, and corroborated the statements made by Mr. DARRAGH.

The Committee will meet again at 9 A. M. to-day, at the same place.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

The Investigation Before the Assembly Committee Continued—Enormous Dividends—Over Fifty Per Cent. Per Annum for the Stockholders of the New-York Gaslight Company.

The Assembly Committee charged with the investigation of the manner in which the gas companies of this City conduct their business, met again at 10 A. M. yesterday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and was in session all day. Many witnesses, who had been summoned, failed to make their appearance, and it was directed that they be brought before the Committee by compulsory process. Some of those that testified were recusant. There were present of the Committee Mr. MITCHELL, Chairman, and Messrs. LA BAU, BENDER, HODGES, BAKER, WEED and BERGEN.

Prof. Wurz, chemist, was first sworn. He testified that in his experience he had found that the further off from the works one goes, the weaker he finds the light; at the Metropolitan Gas Works the power of a burner is equal to sixteen candles, but as the distance from the works increased the power decreased; he was of opinion that hydrate of lime was the best agent for the purification of gas without diminishing its illuminating power; one company in this City uses oxide of iron, but all the large companies use lime; good gas, as he defined it, should produce no decided odor when burning; it should not give forth the odor of creosote; it should not burn green; the excessive use of water in purifying gas is apt to destroy its illuminating power; [illegible] the English standard of gas is about fourteen candles; in this City it is from fourteen to sixteen; in Boston they pretend to have eighteen-candle gas, but the witness did not know personally; it is not yet known which purifying process is the most economical; the hydrate of lime can always be obtained in any quantity, and is always reliable; it abstracts the injurious substances from the gas much more reliably than any other agent now known; there is a larger proportion of sulphur in gas purified by the iron process; in the gas of the Company which uses that process there was found to be forty-five grains of sulphur, whereas good gas should have no more than twelve; in all the large cities of England, at the time when the iron process was brought forward, the authorities were appealed to to introduce the so-called improvement; on examination it was found that lime produced so much stench as to be very offensive and injurious to health; the iron process was introduced by legislative authority, but under this process the gas was found to be so impregnated with sulphur as to be extremely unhealthy; now there is a very general movement throughout England to abandon the iron process and return to the lime; the witness had never had an opportunity to test the gas of the New-York Gas Company, (who use the iron process,) but had judged by the eye that their gas was inferior in illuminating power to that of the other companies; the proper manufacture of gas depends very essentially on the quality of the coal; some coals produce more illuminating power than others; there is a fine Cannel coal, imported from Scotland, which is the best in use, although the Westmoreland coal of Pennsylvania is also very good; the witness considered that this City was as well lighted as any city that he knew of.

Mr. WEED made a motion that Prof. WURZ and two other chemists examine the gas and the works of the various companies in the City and Brooklyn, and report as to the purification and the illuminating power of these gases. Prof. WURZ desired to know how long a time would be allowed. The Committee finally limited him to two weeks.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler was next examined. He had examined several specimens of New-York gas, and had found that in none of them was there an excess of sulphur; he had found that the Manhattan gas had an illuminating power of fourteen candles; in very cold weather, when gas passes through cold mains, it is apt to deposit a portion of its hydro-carbon oils, and is then diminished in quality and illuminating power; in warm weather it loses the deposits, and thus increases its illuminating power; he had never had occasion to find fault with the gas of the Metropolitan Gas Company; the gas of the New-York Company is also of good quality; but he could not decide on the comparative merits of the various gases without a scientific examination; the average yield of gas in our largest gas companies, is about four and a half feet of gas to one pound of coal; these are the actual working figures of two companies; the experiments above alluded to were made some time last Fall, at a distance of three blocks from the works; it was a mere incidental experiment and was not made with sufficient care to justify him in asserting that it was absolutely correct; there is a difference as to the best purifying process, the general belief is that the dry lime process is the best, although it gives rise to odors which are extremely unhealthy; the iron process, while perhaps not so perfect, certainly is much more healthy; the iron process, properly applied, does not reduce the illuminating power.

Mr. J. M. Long, Superintendent of the Harlem Gas Company, was the next witness—The Company, he said, was in the receipt of few complaints as to the quality and quantity of the gas; the illuminating power of the Harlem gas he claimed to be equal to eighteen candles; he owned no stock in the Company, being merely the Superintendent; the complaints generally arose as to the amount of bills, but these things are generally arranged without much delay; the manner in which the Company ascertains whether the agents are honest is to send out men to examine all cases of complaint; there had never, in his knowledge, occurred a case in which an agent of the Company had made out a bill by the average system, or without examining the meters; in the disarrangements to which meters are liable they show results quite as adverse to the Company's interests as to those of consumers; the Company loses as much as it gains by the variations in meters.

F. E. N. Newcomb, a shareholder in the New-York Gas Company, was the next witness. He owned ten shares, on which he received dividends amounting to 50 per cent. per annum; this dividend was declared in 1868, but it has been as high before, and once it ran up to a larger amount; could not say exactly how much the company had increased its stock lately. He continued: I became a stockholder in 1861; during this period the dividends have ranged from 5 to 25 per cent. per annum; 10 per cent. of this latter dividend is the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.; the balance I was paid by the check of the Company in closed in a note; this dividend was not advertised; I would not like to sell my stock; I have not heard of any of the stock being sold for many years; the capital stock is now $1,000,000; the additional forty per cent. is not strictly a dividend—it is an extra dividend; I paid $114 per share in 1866 for eight shares, and when the capital stock was increased I received two additional shares, (called "watered stock,") on these shares I have received fifty per cent. as well as on the others; I think I received fifty per cent. of dividends in 1867, am not certain.

Q.—Do you feel satisfied with these dividends? A.—Yes, sir; moneyed men are hard to satisfy, but I feel very well satisfied with my stock.

John Belmore, engineer of the Harlem Gaslight Company, testified: I have held my present position ten years; I am familiar with the manufacture of gas; the gas of our Company averages from eighteen to twenty candles in illuminating power; I make the photometrical examinations myself; I do not think the gas ever goes below the power I have named; it takes half an hour to make a proper test; in all my examinations I have found that the standard power of our gas has been eighteen candles only—only once did it go down as low as 16; we purify our gas by the dry-lime process; our consumers sometimes complain of having poor lights; when a meter is out of order it generally registers less gas than passes through it; in my experience I have only found two which registered to the disadvantage of consumers; I have known new meters, with the Inspector's seal on them, to register too much, or fail to register at all; I have found hundreds of sinners' meters within the last year, none of the power of sixteen candles would be, [illegible].

Nathan [illegible], gas engineer, of London, was next sworn. He had been in the gas business many years, [illegible]; was perfectly familiar with the business in all its branches; the power in London is from twelve to eighteen candles; there is an office in every parish in which tests are made each day; each parish has a number of lamps, and it is especially for these, and the [illegible], each lamp is supposed to burn 12,000 feet per year, and the cost is $4 sterling per year; he thought the lower part of New-York was the most miserably lighted place he ever saw; he could tell in almost every block a feet of burning exceedingly of the burners, and he thought the burners used in the lamps in the lower part of the City did not burn more than a foot and a half an hour in his opinion gas of a better quality could be supplied to the City at a lower price than it is at present; he had found that the price of coal makes but little difference in the price of gas; in England, where coal is £1 per ton, gas is as cheap as where it costs not more than one quarter of a pound; good gas should be of eighteen candle power; gas, in traveling through the pipes, lost about ten inch in a mile; [illegible] coming to this country was to introduce a new process of lighting; he could increase the quality of the gas by using the naphtha or hydro-carbon, made from dead oil or tar, by which the light could be increased 300 per cent.; in London they had two grades, cannel and common gas; the cannel gas was of eighteen candle power, and the other of twelve; [illegible] mean gas over a little less than [illegible] thousand; the cannel gas is about [illegible] per cent. [illegible] and lamplighters of London for about three years, and had every opportunity for comparing the quantity of gas consumed and registered on each lamp and by each meter; the cause of the miserably lighted condition of the lower part of the City was the want of pressure; he made a photometrical examination of the gas in Madison-avenue, and found the gas there to be of about twelve-candle power, sometimes less [illegible]; this dead oil of tar could be secured from the refuse of petroleum, and one burner would give as much light as four burners of ordinary coal gas.

Mr. F. [illegible] of the Board of Directors of the New-York Gaslight Company, was next sworn. He had been Secretary for about eleven years; had access to all the books of the Company; he had no access to the books in which the dividends were entered, and he had made no examination of that book; he was forbidden by the duties of his office from answering any question with regard to the dividends; when he took the office he was told that he must keep all the affairs of the office secret; he could not state whether he knew what dividends the Company declared; did not know the amount of coal used by the Company; did not know the amount of money received during the past year by the Company; he talked with the President, Mr. Adams, with regard to his subpœna; Mr. Adams told him it was for him to decide what he should testify; he meant no disrespect to the Committee, but he could not testify with regard to the affairs of the Company without an order from Court; he declined to answer whether he was a stockholder in the Company, because that was his private business.

Mr. MITCHELL said the Company was chartered under a law of the State of 1848, and he should insist that the books be brought here; generally the dividends of companies were published in the papers, but those of the New-York Gaslight Company were not.

The question whether the witness should be compelled to answer the question, whether he was a stockholder in the Company or not, was decided unanimously in the affirmative.

The witness testified that he was a stockholder to a small amount, but how much he must decline to answer; it was a private matter; the Company generally could supply all the gas needed; of late they had generally been able to; he did not know whether the gas furnished by the Company was of a good quality or not; he could not tell how the expenses for the last year compared with those of the year before; he thought they were greater; the salaries of the employes had been raised during the past year; coal cost more last year than the year before; he could not answer how often dividends were declared; he was privileged not to answer that question; any matter which the Board directed to be made public, was public; among the Directors, who were thirteen in number, were Mr. Adams, the President, Guy Richards, Edward J. Wolsey, Moses Taylor, Henry Remsen, Henry Chauncey, John J. Astor, Joseph Sampson, Percy R. Pyne, James R. Taylor, J. W. Stevens and C. E. Evarts, Treasurer and Vice-President; he kept the minutes of the Board meetings; all dividends were declared by the Board at its meetings; he declined again to answer how often dividends are declared, as a confidential servant of the Board, he thought he had no right to answer; this rested on his own judgment alone, and not on the order of the Board; the President had access to the minute book; all the entries were in the handwriting of the witness; checks were sent to stockholders whenever dividends were declared; he never heard of any limit in the charter of the Company to the price to be charged for gas; he declined to say what salary he received; none of the officers got a percentage on the profits in addition to their salary that he knew of.

The Committee waited for some time for two large stockholders of New-York Companies, but, as they did not appear, finally, at a few minutes before 5 P. M., adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day.

The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

The sixth annual report of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children has just been published, and proves to be an interesting document.

From a glance at its pages it appears that the expenditures and receipts of the Society, for the past year, were as follows:

The total outlay on account of the Institution, applicable to its maintenance for 1868, including construction and repairs, but exclusive of the girls' building, is		$125,287 30
Of which, for the boys' account	$102,136 [illegible]	
And for the girls' account	23,150 83	
Making a per capita of $181 01, viz.: boys, $182 97; girls, $150 71.		
The amount received from public Treasury exclusively for 1868		$95,043 67
Of which from City and County of N. Y.	$90,138 00 Per capita, $168 60	
And from the State	4,905 67 Per capita, 3 21	
		$114 81
The amounts received from parents, donations, subscriptions, and other sources of private charity	Per capita, $20 06	$22,297 07
The amounts received from labor of children	Per capita, 20 71	22,904 71
The profits of the farm	Per capita, 2 21	1,[illegible] 50—$95,056 [illegible]
Or near 80 per cent. of the whole outlay.		
The floating debt at the beginning of the year 1868, which has all been paid off (loans included,) amounted to		$26,346 80
Of which, the public funds contributed the amount due for the last quarter's allowance of 1867		17,162 30
Leaving to be provided for from the private receipts		$9,184 50
Besides which, out of the donation of $10,000, there has been paid off a mortgage amounting to		9,019 71
Being a discharge of so much liability contracted before 1868		$18,174 [illegible]

The earnings of the Shoe Department being usually required to carry it on, have not been available in these operations.

The excess of receipts, from public and private sources, over expenditures for the current year, as appears in the accounts of the two departments to their respective credits, viz.:		
Boys		$27,[illegible]
Girls		12,[illegible]
Together		$[illegible]
Has been disposed of as follows:		
Increased capital of the Shoe Department		$18,797 [illegible]
Increased value of inventories, Male Department	$4,799 [illegible]	
Increased value of inventories, Female Department	1,[illegible]	
		6,704 [illegible]
Mortgage on real estate paid off		9,019 71
Floating debt of 1867, &c.—Bills	$15,416 [illegible]	
Floating debt of 1867, &c.—Loans	11,000 00	
Total	$26,416 [illegible]	
Less amount from Comptroller for 1867	$17,162 30	
Less Credit on floating debt bill	70 00 $7,232 30—	9,[illegible]
Construction of boys' new building		9,011 [illegible]
Sister De Chantal, to be applied to furniture of new building for girls		4,[illegible]
Difference in favor of Female Department after settlement of accounts previous to 1868		1,[illegible]
Interest accrued and retained, but divided among the Departments		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

The number of children accommodated during the year was as follows:

Number of boys in the Institute Dec. 31, 1866, [illegible]; Dec. 31, 1867, [illegible]; increase, [illegible]; number of girls in the Institution Dec. 31, 1866, [illegible]; Dec. 31, 1867, [illegible]; increase, [illegible]; total increase for [illegible]. During the year there were received the care of the Institution 1,[illegible] children—boys, [illegible]; girls, [illegible]. The total number of days of actual residence during the year was: Boys, [illegible]; girls, [illegible]. Making the average number of children maintained for the per capita contributions: Quarter ending March 31, [illegible]; quarter ending June 30, [illegible]; quarter ending Sept. 30, [illegible]; quarter ending Dec. 31, [illegible]; and for the year—[illegible] boys, [illegible] girls; together, [illegible].

The report is finished thus:

"The Managers cannot conclude without thanking all the various benefactors of the Catholic Protectory for the continued interest they manifest in its success. Among these we acknowledge with great gratitude the munificent donation of $10,000 from an unknown donor, who has most disinterestedly concealed all trace of his identity. If he ever reads these lines, it will be agreeable to him to know that his very generous gift was immediately placed beyond all risk of loss or misdirection, by applying it forthwith to the discharge of a mortgage liability not much short of that sum, running at seven per cent., and which the City Chamberlain might at any time call in. Other liberal contributions and bequests we would gladly particularize in this report, were we permitted so to do. They will, however, appear in their proper place in the table of donations. Our sincere acknowledgments of such gifts, and our earnest determination to make them fully serve the generous purpose of the donors, will, we trust, be accepted as some return, however inadequate, for these bounties; bounties directed to us by the thought that we may not be unfit to apply them with effect to their noble destination. Perhaps we ought not here to leave unmentioned that a special subscription, entirely outside of the funds of the Protectory, has been appropriated, in obedience to the will of the subscribers to the erection of a substantial granite monument on the grounds of the Society, to the memory of one to whom we owe much more than we have words to express, our ever-to-be-honored first President, DR. L. SILLIMAN IVES."

The following are the names of the officers for the present term:

President, Henry James Anderson; Vice-Presidents, Charles M. Connolly, Frederick R. Gilbert; Treasurer, Jeremiah Devlin; Secretary, Jas. Lynch; Executive Committee, Eugene Kelly, James Slevin, Henry L. Hoguet, Bryan Lawrence, Thomas E. O'Connor, the President, Treasurer and Secretary, being members *ex officio*; Legal Adviser, John E. Devlin; Advisory Chaplain, Rev. William Quinn; Ly. [illegible]; Henry James Anderson; Comptroller, L. T. Jamme; Assistant to President, Robert W. Bowyer; Clerk of the Office, William Coddington; Detailed Police Officer, Thomas Hagan.

The office of reception is at No. 25 Chambers-street, where donations will be gladly received.

The Contested Election of the Thirteenth Assembly District—Testimony of a "Repeater."

The Committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed in the election of Mr. WILLIAM HALPINE, the sitting member from the Thirteenth Assembly in the Seventeenth Election District in this City, yesterday examined several witnesses, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in relation to the charges made of false returns, illegal voting, &c. The contestant, Mr. ALEXANDER MCLEOD, who claims to be entitled to the seat now occupied by HALPINE, was represented by his counsel, Messrs. LOW, SHAW and SMITH, and the defendant appeared by Hon. NELSON J. WATERBURY.

The following witnesses for the contestant were examined and testified as follows:

John J. Williamson—I live at No. 153 Pine-street; I am a Policeman, and belong to the Station-house between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in Twentieth-street; the Assembly boxes from each Assembly District are in my possession; they contain the ballots brought to my Station-house; the boxes most of the time were locked up in a cell in my Station-house; they were in the cell before, but were not under lock and key; I think the boxes were sealed when they came, and they remained and are in the same condition now as when first locked up; the contents are the same; no one has had access to them since they were locked up, about five weeks after coming into my possession; I have carried the keys ever since; Mr. Masterson ordered me to lock them up; before being locked up they were in the cellar of the Station-house; only persons connected with the Police Department could have access to them there; but was locked up in the cellar of the Station; and the keys I have been in my possession ever since.

Cross-examined by Hon. N. J. Waterbury—Sixty boxes are locked up and are discharged about seven or eight P. M.; they are kept under my eye; I never saw the contents of the boxes except through a glass; I don't know whether locks are fastened or not; same key [illegible] Mr. Masterson gave orders to keep the Coroner in the cell; to keep the keys in my pocket; no one could get in or out through the roof of the building; there was no window in the cell.

Moses Jackson, policeman, of the same precinct, corroborated the foregoing witness.

Wm. H. Westfall, Poll Clerk in the Twelfth Election District, next testified, but his evidence was unimportant.

Henry Williamson was then called: I reside at No. 163 Green-street; I voted for Mr. Halpine; voted at two places—first between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, in Seventh-avenue; I voted the straight Democratic ticket both times.

Cross-examined—My real name is Williamson; don't remember by what names I voted; I did not register; the names I was to vote were handed me on a slip of paper by some party in Nineteenth-street; don't know his name; twenty-five or thirty went in a party as repeaters; one was John Smith and another by the name of Austin; don't know the names of the party that led the gang; we started from Wilkinson's liquor store and voted at half-past one o'clock at the first polling place, and at two P. M. at the second; I was not challenged; saw no one in the Sixteenth Ward I know; the polls were held in a feed store between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; I read and write very well, and am a carpenter.

At the conclusion of this testimony the further investigation of the case was adjourned to Friday, March 12, at 8 P. M. The next sitting will be held in Albany.

The Legislative Committee on Railroads.

The Assembly Committee on Railroads met yesterday morning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and after transacting some preliminary business, adjourned. The Committee will be in session every day this week. The Committee consists of Messrs. Bemus, Wm. M. Ely, Walker, Gleason, Selkreg, Jacobs and Sufferns.

The following is the substance of the preamble and resolution under which the Committee was appointed:

Whereas, Large additions have been made from time to time to the capital stock of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the New-York Central, the Buffalo and Erie Railroad and the Erie Railway, and as grave doubts exist as to the right of said companies to increase their capital stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Seven be appointed to investigate all the facts connected with such issue of stock, with directions to report what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect the rights of stockholders in railroad corporations, and prevent the secret issue of stock therein; and further, whether, under the law giving the Canal Commissioners supervisory power over railroads in certain cases, those roads which have violated their charter should not be placed in charge of the Canal Commissioners.

Kings County Supervisors.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A resolution was called up relative to the laying out of the county towns' streets on the same plan of the streets in Brooklyn.

Supervisor STILLWELL, of Gravesend, desired that the consideration of the subject be deferred until Supervisor CROOKS, of Flatbush, had an opportunity of being present, as that gentleman was interested in the project.

Superintendent LITTLE thought it was of the utmost importance that as little time as possible should be wasted in reaching a conclusion as to the laying out of the streets of the county towns. He knew of gentlemen who desired to build a good class of houses in Flatlands, but who were deterred from proceeding with them by the tardiness of the Board in doing something. The subject was laid over.

A special act for presentation to the Legislature, authorizing the Supervisors to borrow $75,000 for the erection of a workhouse, to be under the direction of the Superintendents of the Poor, was duly approved of by the Board.

The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum reported in favor of appropriating $20,000 to ventilate the old portion of the Asylum. The report was adopted, and the County Treasurer was authorized to borrow that amount.

The same Committee reported in favor of appropriating $30,000 for the payment of bills incurred by building the addition to the Asylum. Adopted.

A report from the Penitentiary Committee, recommending the appropriation of $75,000 toward completing the workshop and wall around the Penitentiary, was adopted.

A resolution offered by Superintendent WHITEHILL instructing the Almshouse Committee to ascertain what the cost of erecting a gas-house to supply the county buildings with gas would be, was adopted, and the Board adjourned until next Thursday.

Decease of an Old Policeman.

Tuesday evening last STEWART J. SMITH, more familiarly known as Jack Smith, died at his residence in Elizabeth-street. The deceased was about fifty-two years of age, and for more than twenty years past had been connected with the Police force of this City, and was very generally noticed for his efficiency and zeal as an officer. For several years past his health has been poor, and he had been assigned to duty at the Tombs and Jefferson Market Police Courts. He did not quit the latter post until two weeks ago, when his increasing infirmities drove him to his bed, from which he never rose. The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon.

The Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-House.

This Lodging-house, situated at No. 270 East Eleventh-street, and opened by the Children's Aid Society some three years since, has afforded to the street boys of that locality a most excellent home, without which they would have had to endure a great deal of suffering, and the property in the neighborhood have been subject to all manner of such depredations as are practiced by the class who find a lodging there. Owing to the financial condition of the Society, the Lodging-house is now in want of many things necessary to the comfort of the boys, such as suitable bedding, and the numberless little articles that make such places attractive, comfortable and pleasant. The managers hope that the large shipbuilding interest and the owners of the large machine shops in the neighborhood will, for their own interest, at least, help them to sustain this very important branch of their work.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the remains of DENNIS KING, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age. The deceased was admitted to the hospital on the 9th of February, suffering from a fracture of the right radius, and severe contused wounds of the forehead and leg, which he had received two weeks previously on board the steamship *Queen*, during a storm at sea, by being knocked down by a wave which swept over the vessel, on which he was a sailor. A verdict was rendered of death by exhaustion from injuries accidentally received.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest at No. 67 James-street over the body of NATHAN WHITAKER, aged 26 years, who had died suddenly in the house during the preceding night. A *post-mortem* examination by DR. WOOSTER BEACH showed that death had resulted from disease of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 1079—Williams vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1160—Sweeney vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.; 1121—Paterson vs. Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co.; 1293—Rowan vs. Browning; 779—Hill vs. Weddle et al.; 1230—Henry vs. Barnes; 1241—Security Ins. Co. vs. Indem. F. Ins. Co.; 1243—Wicks et al. vs. Harris; 1267—Please vs. Rindskopf; 1275—Mansell et al. vs. Bidwell; 1276—Whelan vs. Lynch, surv'r, &c.; 1259—Landsberg vs. Susefeld et al.; 1260—Bearns vs. Holmes et al.; 1267—Nat. Bank of the Metropolis vs. Morgan; 1284—Lithauer et al. vs. Atkinson; 1297—Van Slyke vs. Hyatt; 1307—Hopkins et al. vs. Lenard et al.; 1309—Crow vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.; 1311—Goodyear Hose et al. vs. Bernard; 1313—Schnab et al. vs. Mer. Un. Ex. Co.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 780—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.; 964—Williams vs. Jones; 1108—Mack et al. vs. Messenger, President, &c.; 843—Barney, President, vs. Burstenbinder, imp'd; 784—Fisk et al. vs. Riggs et al.; 842—Virtue vs. Kelly; 1090—National Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Curtis et al.; 1062—Same vs. Same; 1103—Bovine vs. Monot; 1130—Clark vs. Gardiner; 183—Jacobs et al. vs. Markham; 222—Green vs. Conroe; 245—N. Y. Mail Steamship Co. vs. Mercantile Mut. Fire Ins. Co.; 264—Halgarten et al. vs. Lamb; 268—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer; [illegible]—Langlaw et al. vs. [illegible]; [illegible]—The Mayor, &c., vs. McKenna et al.; [illegible]—Dickey vs. Griffin; [illegible]—Green vs. Comm. of Emigration; [illegible]—Valentine vs. Emmons et al.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 667—Reed vs. Cummings; 987—Holdway vs. Carleton; 1045—Follion vs. Shute; 1251—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.; [illegible]—Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn; [illegible]—Doty vs. Giles; [illegible]—Webster vs. Backenstow et al.; [illegible]—Cochrane, President, vs. Ferris; [illegible]—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.; [illegible]—Tallman vs. Wright et al.; 1214—Macklin vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; [illegible]—Morton vs. Egerton; [illegible]—Decker vs. Son; [illegible]—Sellers vs. Peel; [illegible]—Pope vs. Bank of Albion et al.; [illegible]—Bussell et al. vs. Hoove et al.; [illegible]—Johnson vs. Dodd, Treasurer, &c.; [illegible]—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.; [illegible]—Ward vs. Roberts; [illegible]—Butterfield vs. Chic. and Chi. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos. [illegible]—Scott vs. Fisk; [illegible]—Falls vs. Mackie; [illegible]—Martin vs. Lemmon; [illegible]—Pratt vs. Russel & Ir. win M'fg Co.; [illegible]—Widey vs. Hexter; [illegible]—Mercelliott vs. Smith; [illegible]—Vanderbilt vs. Eidar; [illegible]—Hunsick vs. Chambers; [illegible]—Wetherel vs. City Bank; [illegible]—Burns vs. Midglay; 161—Kahn vs. Condine; 174—Fisher vs. Neill.

Call No. 177—Bonner vs. Stewart.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—[illegible] vs. Dexter; [illegible]—Abstein vs. Barker; 413—Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.; 717—Hagen vs. O'Connor; 567—Reilly, Ex. Adm'x, vs. Banks; 676—Ranch vs. Lyons; 673—Romeras vs. N. B. National Bank; 425—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 687—Wi[illegible] vs. Ellis et al.; [illegible]—Dobrance vs. Morison; 709—Boyle vs. Mulrein; 737—Phillips vs. Kimbell; 739—Devlin vs. [illegible] vs. Dickey; 752—Rockwell, receiver, vs. Merwin; 753—Cones et al. vs. Bixby et al.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. [illegible]—Tyrrel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; [illegible]—Dobson vs. Leonard et al.; 750—Masterson vs. Schenck et al.; [illegible]—Elcoriaga vs. Kramer et al.; 772—Aitken vs. Rowe; [illegible]—Friedlander vs. Stroh; 578—Godfrey vs. Thompson; 762—McDermott vs. Warden; 780—Tasks vs. Schnegel; 782—Arnoux vs. Haight et al.; 463—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 664—Haywood vs. Benedict; 796—Raible vs. Atkinson et al.; 806—Harlan, Jr., et al. vs. Steam Derrick Co.; 340—Magory, &c., vs. Roach et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 72—Pierce vs. Poets; 468—Breen vs. Breen, Jr.; 481—McCauley, adm'x, vs. Gans et al.; [illegible]—Garretson vs. Selover; [illegible]—Feitrach vs. Rosenthal; [illegible]—Smith vs. Hayes; 522—Dexter vs. Howard; 525—Tebo vs. Lower Hudson Steam Co.; [illegible]—Kaufman vs. Mendez; [illegible]—Caulett et al. vs. Heckscher et al.; [illegible]—Nordlinger vs. Lowenstein; [illegible]—Chapman vs. Douglass; [illegible]—Weinberg vs. Levis et al.; [illegible]—Heckmann vs. Karl; [illegible]—Smyth vs. Plentery.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 156—Lewis, &c., vs. Woods, &c.; 430—Mayus vs. Lippman; 256—Byron et al. vs. Gramlich; 260—Cromwell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 261—Carroll vs. Cook; 534—Oppenheimer vs. Traub; 535—Oddie et al. vs. Kerr; [illegible]—Dupuy vs. N. Y. Opth. Hospital; [illegible]—Aaall vs. Milford; [illegible]—Davis vs. Ducroux; [illegible]—Susendorfer vs. Chatfee et al.; [illegible]—Susendorfer vs. Sanderfor Mining Co.; [illegible]—Degee vs. Liebst; 542—Sanders, &c., vs. Weeks; 543—Thompson vs. Donald.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. 1889—Campbell vs. Jewett; 1897—Farrell vs. Duggan; 1910—Kohn vs. Rindskopf; 1901—Hausman vs. Otto; 1901—Hayes vs. Feldheimer; 1926—Shotwell vs. Foster; 1927—Dawes vs. Hart; 1928—Loder vs. Weshart; 1929—Stoughton vs. Tucker; 1930—Mann vs. Rocher; 1931—Silver vs. Hoger; 1932—Prince vs. Beltz; 1933—Wallace vs. Seasonly; 1934—Dempsey vs. Nat. Shoe & Leath. Bk.; 1935—Gill vs. Nixon; 1936—Pearsall vs. Welsh; 1937—Bradley vs. Godfrey; 1938—Fletcher vs. O'Keefe; 1939—Sackett vs. Morrissey; 1940—Same vs. Same; 1941—Von Lilienthal vs. Clark; 1942—Rosenthall vs. Ballard; 1943—Dempsey vs. Dohremond; 1944—Openheimer vs. Hoffman; 1945—Keenan vs. Cassidy; 1946—Buckhalter vs. McDonough; 1947—Magrath vs. Sands; 1950—Herman vs. Joseph; 1947—Kemey vs. Godfrey; 1948—Wells vs. Thompson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. James Martin, attempt at burglary; 2—The People vs. Hannah Irwin, felonious assault and battery; 3—The People vs. Gertrude Pfarrie and George Reinhardt, homicide; 4—The People vs. James E. Gaffney and John Reilly, burglary; 5—The People vs. Jas. C. Devlin, burglary; 6—The People vs. James Haley, robbery; 7—The People vs. Edw'd Lewis, robbery; 8—The People vs. John Casey and Michael Connelly, larceny; 9—The People vs. Wm. Furlong, robbery; 10—The People vs. Harry Ames, burglary; 11—The People vs. Wm. H. Chambers, obtaining goods by false pretences.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ARRESTS FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES DURING THE REBELLION—THE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AS A DEFENCE FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT IN SUCH CASES—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT ESTABLISHING THAT DEFENCE—THE REMOVAL OF SUCH ACTIONS TO THE FEDERAL COURTS—AUTHORITY OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS TO ISSUE WRITS OF MANDAMUS.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of New-York for the Third Judicial District vs. The United States ex rel. Robert Murray and William Buckley.—In January, 1863, a suit was brought in the Supreme Court of New-York by Albert W. Patrie against Murray, Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, and Buckley, one of his deputies, for assault and battery and false imprisonment, they having arrested him at Cairo, in Greene County, for alleged disloyalty, on the 26th of August, 1862, and kept him in prison until the 3d of September. The defence was that the arrest and imprisonment were in pursuance of the order of the President of the United States. On the trial, however, no evidence was given in support of this allegation of the answer, nor was it proved that Patrie had been engaged in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid or comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the Government. No question was raised or decided on the trial under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, providing that the President's order made during the rebellion should be a sufficient defence in any action for such an arrest, &c., and further providing for the removal of any such suit commenced in a State Court to the Circuit Court of the United States. Counsel were present on both sides, taking part in the trial throughout. After deliberation the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $[illegible]. The parties to the suit are all citizens of the State, and no question was raised or decided under that provision of the Constitution which prescribes the limits of the judicial power conferred on the Federal Courts. No case or bill of exceptions was made on the part of the defendants, and no steps taken to obtain a new trial; but in December, 1864, an application was made to the Supreme Court of the State to have the cause removed to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, which application was denied, after argument, and the decision was affirmed on appeal to the General Term. After that decision no further steps were taken by the defendants until June, 1866, when, on application to the Circuit Court, an alternative mandamus was granted, requiring the Justices and Clerk of the State Court to remove the record into that Court, or upon its return the answer was deemed insufficient, and judgment was for the plaintiffs, and the case was removed. Appeal was taken to this Court, and it is argued in the support that the act of Congress allowing a Court of Error to reverse a judgment rendered after trial by jury in a State Court, for the purpose of trying the facts again by a jury, as it is originally conceived in the court of the United States, was in conflict with the seventh amendment of the Constitution, which declares that no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law, and no attempt was made to have the facts in this case re-examined according to those rules. Congress could not confer appellate jurisdiction on the Circuit Court in this case, for it can confer no jurisdiction on the Federal Courts which the Constitution has given to none. The jurisdiction cannot be enlarged by Congress. The fourth and fifth sections of the act of March 3, 1863, are unconstitutional and void, because Congress has no power to make the arbitrary will of the President the law of the land, and to make his mandate a defence for any crime that could be committed. A legal act done needs no such protection as that given by the fourth section. It is only intended to be available to protect and justify illegal acts, and it is therefore a violation of the Fourth Amendment, which declares that the right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures shall not be violated, and against the further provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. It is submitted that it cannot be necessary to argue at length on the proposition that Congress has no power to clothe the President and his officers with arbitrary, despotic and irresponsible power over the lives and persons of the people, and to take away from a citizen, by Executive will alone, all protection of law. But this is even worse, for it is an attempt to apply such an act of Congress to a transaction which happened six months before the act was passed. The constitutionality of the fourth section of the act is involved in the present appeal, and is not postponed until the trial on the merits, because the unconstitutionality necessarily vitiates the fifth section under which this removal is sought to be made. The fifth section rests upon the fourth, and is auxiliary to it. Strike out the fourth section and the fifth section is meaningless and inoperative. It was only to enable a party to make available the unconstitutional defence of the fourth section that the fifth section was enacted. Both are necessary parts of one scheme, which becomes imperfect when either part is destroyed. If, therefore, for any reason, the fourth section is inapplicable, the fifth section, as a part of the same scheme, is equally unavailable. The fourth section does not, in express terms, apply to acts done before the passage of the act, and it will not be construed as intended to be applied to such acts. Statutes must be construed prospectively, unless very express words give them a retrospective operation. It is submitted, in conclusion, after consideration of one or two technical points, that the Circuit Court had no power in the case to compel a return to the writ of error, filed at the time of the application for *mandamus* by that writ. The Circuit Court held that a consideration of the constitutionality of the fourth section of the act of 1863 was not involved in the present proceeding, but properly belonged to the hearing of the case on the merits. On the part of the Government it is maintained preliminary, that this Court has no jurisdiction under the Judiciary act, to review the judgment of the Circuit Court issuing the writ of *mandamus* in this case. It is then insisted that *mandamus* was the proper remedy in this case, and that the Circuit Court have authority to issue that writ. It was the intention of the act of 1863 to make the Circuit Court an appellate tribunal in designated cases, and that act is constitutional in all its parts. A lengthy argument is made on this point, and many cases are cited from the State Courts sustaining that view, among which is Jones vs. Seward, from New-York.

Amasa J. Parker, for appellants; Attorney-General Evarts, for Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

SUIT AGAINST COLLECTOR—EXECUTION—CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE.

Gustavus W. Faber vs. Hiram Barney.—This case came up on a motion for an execution to collect a judgment entered against the defendant in a suit brought against him as Collector of the port, to recover duties alleged to have been illegally exacted. The case was tried in February, 1867, and judgment entered against the plaintiff in April, 1867. No motion was made for a new trial, nor was any writ of error brought, nor was the judgment paid. No application was ever made to the Judge who tried the case for a certificate of probable cause, or that the duties had been exacted by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as specified in section 12 of the act of March 3, 1863, and no such certificate was ever issued. But, after the motion for execution was noticed, the defendant complied with his opportunities to the section an application for such a certificate.

Held by the Court—That the act of March 3, 1863, is not to be considered as implying that the Collector is entitled to such a certificate, provided the application is duly made for it, and at a proper time.

That this application, being made nearly two years after judgment, and not till after a motion for execution was made, and then to a Judge who did not try the case, comes too late.

The application of the defendant for a certificate is denied, and the application of the plaintiff for an execution is granted.

For plaintiff, Webster & Craig; for defendant, S. Towle.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

CASE OF ALLEGED MUTINY.

United States vs. Arthur Campbell, Cornelius Boyle and George Alexander.—*Capt. Wm. B. Sheldon* testified that the bark Reliance was making a passage from Anguilar to New-York, when, on the 12th of February last, twenty miles out of Anguilar, between 1 and 2 P. M., the mutiny took place; he was called from the cabin by a passenger, and ran up to find a fight going on forward; Boyle and the mate were struggling; the Captain separated them and asked for the ringleader. The mate indicated a man named Devlin, whom the Captain put in irons; then Alexander refused to work unless Devlin was released, and the other men sustained him; another fight commenced and the mate was knocked down; the Captain started to assist him, when Alexander barred the way, raising a chain-hook as if to strike the Captain, and the latter drew a revolver and shot Alexander in the side; this immediately quelled the disturbance, but the men refused to work unless the vessel was put back to Anguilar; the steward was ordered to serve no food until the men worked; in a half or three-quarters of an hour all consented to turn to except Boyle and Campbell, who were then ironed and kept ironed until next morning, when they yielded. Being cross-examined the witness stated that he could not remember whether or not he had told the prisoners he would not have prosecuted them if they had not intended to prosecute him; the mate was not drunk, and was not a drinking man; witness asked the mate afterward the cause of the row, but got no satisfactory answer; witness did not remember that he inflicted any injury on any man except Alexander; the second mate had a chain-hook also; in fact, all had chain-hooks, as they were busy stowing away the chain; the mate had a wooden belaying-pin; witness did not remember that Campbell assigned Alexander's need of surgical care as a cause for turning the vessel back; trouble began at three P. M., and the bow was at half-past four P. M., which the witness called two and a half hours after three; the vessel going at the rate of nine knots, had made twenty to twenty-five miles in the time; Alexander did not fall till a minute or so after he was shot.

Albert Foulkes, mate of the Reliance, testified that he was forward superintending the chain stowing, when Devlin and Alexander commenced quarreling together; the witness ordered them to stop, and they with the other men rushed toward him, flourishing chain-hooks, &c.; Boyle drew a knife, which the steward took from him; the witness was knocked down, hopped up, was seized by Boyle and his shirt torn, whereupon he backed away; at this moment he heard a shot, turned and saw Alexander lying on the deck; Boyle and Alexander were ironed; the next morning the Captain and mate took these two men to the cabin, showed them Alexander's wound, and on seeing that it was only a flesh wound, they went to work; witness thought all the sailors, except Carrol, were under the influence of liquor; was not so himself, but had taken two drinks of brandy; was not in the habit of drinking; in the middle of the fight he went to his room and got a pistol; struck Boyle with the belaying-pin before he (witness) was knocked down; the Captain asked for the ringleader after Boyle attacked the mate, and the mate designated Devlin; mate was knocked down while the Captain was absent, ironing Devlin; nobody struck the mate with a chain-hook—in fact no one struck him at all; it was rather a jostling and crowding; the vessel was going about eight knots. [The witness's chronology was about the same as the Captain's.] Witness did not remember that the Captain had asked him the cause of the difficulty after it was over; did not know at all what the second mate was doing during the difficulty; the second mate did not come to assistance of witness, nor attack him.

The case was then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

Stephen Wyckoff vs. Robert C. Lawson, Philo T. Ruggles, Archibald T. Finn, John Cornwall and William H. Lee.—The defendants in this case are the trustees of the "McClintock and Cornwall Petroleum Mining Company," and employed the plaintiff as their general agent, in 1865, to superintend their business in Pennsylvania, for which service they admit there is due him $2,895 [illegible]. Plaintiff heretofore sued the Company as a company, and obtained a judgment, on which execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. He now sues the trustees as individuals. The case turned on the question whether the necessary certificate was filed in the office of the County Clerk before the 20th of January, which would absolve them from individual liability. No certificate was found on record, but it was testified by a Notary that the paper had been executed; proof was given also that it was published, and an office boy testified that he handed it in to the County Clerk's office.

The President of the Company had offered to pay his proportion of the amount, but the other trustees refused. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the whole amount claimed, and the Court granted an allowance of $75.

Emmerson Goodrich and Wheeler, for plaintiff; Ruggles and Baldwin, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

THE REMNANT OF WAR FRAUDS.

D. Feodore Mierson vs. Aaron D. Hope.—After the introduction of some further evidence in this case today, it was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of defendant.

R. R. Topping and Judge Dean for plaintiff; Joseph Gutman, Jr., and Ira D. Shafer for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 3.

By Judge Ingraham.

Jonathan Mason vs. John H. Percy et al.; motion denied, with leave to renew after an amended answer is put in; the costs of this motion are to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 3.

By Judge Jones.

Barry vs. Carpenter; motion granted.

Wood vs. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Gillender vs. Pearl; judgment for plaintiff.

Strong vs. Barney; order granted.

Stohrer vs. Allen; order granted.

Norris vs. Hess; motion granted.

Drummond vs. Lesley; motion granted.

Phelps vs. Bennett; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 3.

By Judge Barrett.

Dart vs. Walker; stay granted to and including the first Monday of April, with leave to appellants to bring the question before the General Term on that day and argue it orally.

Carpenter vs. Soper; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bird vs. Pearl; motion denied, with the costs.

Morgan vs. Avery; motion denied, without costs.

Green vs. Morel; the first, second and third branches of the motion are denied; the fourth is granted, without costs.

Reyes vs. Wheeler; unless the amount be paid within five days after the service of a copy of the order to be entered herein, an attachment must issue.

Clark vs. Clark; the statement in the twentieth paragraph of the answer with respect to the alleged concealment of the plaintiff's whereabouts, must be stricken out; in all other respects the motion is denied; no costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Several important cases were tried yesterday.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Eliza Johnson, a young woman, was indicted for homicide. The District-Attorney preferred to prosecute for manslaughter in the third degree. It appeared that the prisoner and her husband were engaged on the night of Nov. 28, 1868, in a drunken quarrel at their home, No. 176 Forsyth-street. During the quarrel Mrs. Johnson stabbed her husband. The ante-mortem statement of the husband and the testimony of Mrs. O'Brien showed that the woman had been the object of maltreatment before, and that on this occasion the man was the assailant. The prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, which plea was accepted. The sentence will be pronounced on Monday next.

LARCENIES.

Charles Norman was indicted for grand larceny for stealing jewelry to the value of $150 on the 16th of December, 1868. He pleaded guilty to the indictment. Judge BEDFORD recognized him as an old offender, and sentenced him to State Prison for five years.

John McQuade was indicted for grand larceny for stealing a horse valued at $150. It appeared that he sold the horse to Peter Debaun for $5. The prisoner, a stupid-looking boy, pleaded guilty. Judge BEDFORD reprimanded Debaun severely for his share in the transaction, then suspended judgment and discharged the prisoner.

ASSAULT.

John Arnold, indicted for felonious assault and battery, was acquitted.

Samuel Danenberger, indicted for grand larceny, was accused of taking, on the 15th of February, a box of carpenters' tools from a store corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. Mr. Palmateer, owner of the tools, was working in the store, having his back turned toward the box. When he turned, box and prisoner were both missing. Other people were in the store, but none of them disappeared with the tools. As the tools were not probably worth more than $25, the jury brought in a verdict of petit larceny. The sentence was six months in the Penitentiary.

The other cases on the calendar were put off.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Brennan.

On charges of neglect of duty and violation of the rules of the Department, twenty-three patrolmen were before Commissioner Brennan yesterday.

SMOKING AN OFFENSIVE HABIT.

Patrolman John J. Powell, of the Forty-eighth (Brooklyn) Precinct, was found by Sergeant Mackellar off his beat in a bakery, sitting down smoking a pipe, at 4:20 in the morning. Powell pleaded that he had a little smoke in consequence of a toothache. Commissioner BRENNAN remarked that it was an hour when thieves were operating more than at any other time; he would find it a dear smoke, the Commissioner at the same time marking on the paper a fine of ten days' pay. Verily, in such a smoke, "the wind was the principal flavor."

A PECULIARITY OF BROOKLYN POLICEMEN.

Roundsman Govers, of the Forty-third (Brooklyn) Precinct, was very properly rebuked by the Commissioner for swearing in a charge against Patrolman Wm. Harkins as from positive knowledge, when it turned out that his alleged facts were merely inferences. An attentive observer at police trials cannot fail to have remarked that as a rule Brooklyn policemen, as compared with the members of the force in this City, are verbose, indirect and disconnected in giving testimony. Whether this arises from habits formed in the Courts there, or what is the cause, it might be difficult to determine. It is certainly a curious fact.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Patrolmen Charles Burns and Patrick Broderick, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were timed by Roundsman Rusher talking twenty minutes when they should have been patrolling. Like Scott's coon, they "came down" and promptly admitted the charge. They got off with a fine of one day each. Had they brought the case up with the pertinacity and folly of some men, they would most likely have uncovered some bad feature in it, and have received an additional fine.

HARI-KARI.

John Kelly, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of Sergeant Lowery for talking ten minutes with servant-girls, received a fine of two days' pay. But he kept on talking, and so damaged his case that Judge Brennan added another day to his fine.

VISITORS PRESENT.

Commissioners F. Burns and George A. Ostrander, two of the four Police Commissioners elected on the 16th of February for the City of Syracuse, under the law of 1868, and Edgar S. Mathews, City Clerk of Syracuse, were interested spectators of the trials. The new Police system goes into operation there on the 1st of April. The force in that city now consists of thirteen men, including the Chief. On the 1st proximo it will be increased to thirty men. The Commissioners will receive no salary; the Chief will receive $1,200 a year; the Captain of the night watch $1,000, and patrolmen $65 per month. They are to be uniformed.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Chandler, Justice.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Martin Malter went into the saloon of Ernest Weldock on Tuesday evening and drank two glasses of beer. He then, without any provocation, drew a loaded revolver, and placed it at the breast of Weldock. Weldock succeeded in wresting the weapon from his grasp, and had the assailant arrested. He was held to bail in $1,000 for trial.

PARADISE LOST.

A discharged soldier named John Paradise, who was on his way to this City from New-Orleans, while crossing the Jersey Ferry on Monday, was accosted by a man who inquired where he was going. He replied that he was going to East Broadway. Thereupon the stranger volunteered to take him to that locality. They were proceeding along West-street, near Cortlandt, when a young man came out of a jewelry store and asked them if they did not want to get a watch for a dollar. They entered the store, where some dice were procured and thrown, four for a dollar a chance. As usual, the victim was successful at first, but the result of the entire game was the sacking of Paradise, the stranger who volunteered his services as guide winning $25. He returned $1 10 of the money, but expressed his intention to keep the residue. He was held to bail in $500 to answer for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 3, 1869.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115½	20	Del. & Hud. Can.	12[illegible]
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117½	300	West. Un. Tel.	38½
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112½	100	Quick. Min. Com.	22½
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114½	100	Mariposa Min. Pf.	31½
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104¾	100	do.	31
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112½	600	do.	32
50,000	do.	112½	100	Mariposa Min.	13½
10,000	do.	112½	100	do.	13½
5,000	do.	65½	50	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65½	300	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do. bet. call	65½	300	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Ga. St. 6s	81	300	do. b30	159½
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	93	400	do. c	158⅝
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	57	100	do.	158⅝
12,000	Mo. St. 6s	87½	100	Hudson	b30 137
5,000	La. 6s, L. Bds.	69½	100	do.	136⅝
5,000	Bro. Imp. L. 6s	91	100	Reading	91¾
10,000	Ala. St. 5s Bds.	94½	200	do.	91⅝
3,000	Erie 3d M. ex. in.	88½	10	Mich. Central	118
3,000	Erie 4th M.	86½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	89½
4,000	Hud. 1st M.	100	200	do.	89½
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	97	200	do.	89
10,000	Chi. & N. W. con. gov. bds.	98	14	Ill. Central	[illegible]
			200	Chi. & N. W. c	81½
10,000	Gt. W. 1st 10s Bds.	106	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	75½		M. call	93
10,000	C. & T. S. F. B.	98½	400	Mil. & St. P. R. b3	65
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88½	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	12[illegible]
5,000	do.	90½	87	New-Jersey Cen.	112
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	94½	100	T., W. & W.	68
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C., 3d M.	98	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	117½
10,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	98	200	do. b3	118
5,000	C., Cin. & Ind. Con. 1st M.	89	100	do.	117½
2,000	W. U. T. 7s. bds.	96	100	Ohio & Miss.	33½
5	Bk. of Commerce	122	100	do.	33
20	Continental Bk.	99½	100	Morris & Es. b. c	87
20	Cont. Nat. Bank	110	30	Dub. & S. C.	10[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	115½	11,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	111¾
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117½	45,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	[illegible]
4,000	do.	116½			
15,000	do.	117½	12,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111⅝
500	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	113½	25,000	do.	112
3,000	do.	113⅜	32,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112½
20,000	do.	113½	25,000	do.	112⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114½	200,000	do.	112⅝
500	do.	114½	200,000	do.	112½
10,000	do.	114½	50,000	do. b3	112½
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105½	135,000	do.	112⅝
10,000	do.	105½	20,000	do. b30	112⅝

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63½	100	Mariposa Min.	13½
10,000	do.	63½	100	Hud. R. bet. c.	136
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex coup.	67½	100	Mich. Cen.	118
			100	Mich. Southern	94½
10,000	Mil. & St. P. bet. call	96½	100	do.	94
			100	Chi. & N. W.	81½
21,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	85	60	Warren	[illegible]
17,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.	118½	100	Del. L. & W.	119
			25	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
10,000	Mar. Tras. 10s ctfs.	[illegible]	200	do.	93½
			100	Mil. & St. Paul	65
100	Canton Co.	59½	300	do.	65
100	West. Un. Tel.	38½	100	Clev. & Tol.	105¾
100	do.	38½	20	N. J. C. R. R.	112½
100	do.	38½	200	do.	111½
100	Wells-Fargo Ex. b10	31½	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	103
100	Pacific Mail	101½	100	Morris & Essex	87½
100	do.	101½	100	Dub. & S. C.	105
60	Del. & Hud. Can.	125½	30	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	76

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	American Ex.	40	100	Mar. Min.	13½
200	Adams Ex.	60	200	Mariposa Pref.	31½
200	Quicksilver	22½	300	do.	31½
[illegible]	do.	22½	100	Mil. & St. P.	65
[illegible]	do. b10	22½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77½
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	100	do.	77½
[illegible]	do.	101½	100	Fort Wayne	117½
[illegible]	do.	101½	100	do.	117½
[illegible]	do.	101½	100	do. b3	117½
[illegible]	do.	101½	100	do.	117½
[illegible]	do.	101½	100	Ohio & Miss.	33
[illegible]	do.	101½	100	M. So. & N. I.	94
[illegible]	West. U. Tel.	38½	100	do. b30	94½
[illegible]	Reading	91½	300	do. c	94½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. ex. div	158	100	do.	94½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	94½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitts. c	89½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	89½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Tol.	105¾
[illegible]	do. b3	[illegible]	100	Lake Shore R. R.	105½
[illegible]	do. c	[illegible]	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	125½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	125½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. c	81½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	81½
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	93½
100	T., W. & W.	68½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. C. 6s, n. C.	62	1200	New-York Cen.	158¾
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	69½	100	do.	158⅝
10,000	N. C. 6s	57	100	do. b10	158⅝
100	Am. Mer. Ex.	40	100	do. c	158⅝
100	Adams Ex.	60	100	do.	158⅝
100	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	158⅝
100	do.	[illegible]	200	Mil. & St. Paul	65
100	Quick. Min. Co.	22½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	77½
100	do.	22½	100	Fort Wayne	118
100	do.	22½	100	Ohio & Miss.	33
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do. b3	33
100	Mariposa	13½	100	do.	33½
100	Mariposa Min. Pf.	31	100	do. b10	33½
100	do.	31	100	M. S. & N. I.	94½
100	Pacific Mail	101½	100	do.	94½
100	do.	101½	100	do.	94½
100	do. b3	101½	100	do. b10	94½
100	do.	101½	100	do. c	94½
100	do.	101½	100	Clev. & Pitts.	89½
100	do. b4	101½	100	do.	89½
200	do. b3	101½	400	do. b3	89½
200	do. s10	101½	100	Clev. & Tol.	105¾
200	West. U. T.	38½	100	Hudson	136½
100	do.	37	400	C., R. I. & P.	126
100	Reading	91½	200	Chic. & N. W.	81½
100	do. c	91½	300	do.	81
200	do.	91½	1200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
100	Tol., Wab. & W.	68½	400	do. b3	93½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	31½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77¾
100	Adams Express	60	200	Fort Wayne	118
100	Quicksilver	22½	600	Ohio & Miss.	33½
100	do.	22½	100	M. S. & N. I. b10	94
100	do.	22½	200	do.	94½
100	Mar. Pf.	31½			
200	Pacific Mail	101½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	89½
100	West U. T.	38½	200	Clev. & Tol.	105¾
400	New-York C.	158½	200	C., R. I. & Pac. b30	125½
200	do.	158½	200	do.	125½
100	Reading	91½	200	do.	126
100	do.	91½	300	Chic. & N. W.	81½
100	T., W. & W.	68½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
100	M. & S. P.	65			

WEDNESDAY, March 3—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported on another page of this paper by telegraph from Washington, to the 1st of March, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 1.

	Feb. 1, 1869.	March 1, 1869.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,087,811,750	1,087,815,750
Sixes of 1881	283,677,400	283,677,400
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s	194,567,300	194,567,300
Fives, of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total gold bearing	$2,107,[illegible]	$2,107,854,050
Three ₱ cent. L. T. Cert.	$67,410,000	$67,140,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	53,017,000	53,937,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency int.	$122,427,000	$123,077,000
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,021,073
Fractional Currency	33,511,127	33,731,547
Gold Notes	33,050,[illegible]	33,775,[illegible]
*Demands free of interest	6,310,957	6,472,404
Total free of interest	$431,103,667	$429,002,[illegible]
Total debt in gross	$2,662,279,707	$2,660,931,[illegible]
Less cash in Treasury	106,174,049	115,094,[illegible]
Total	$2,556,105,658	$2,545,536,904
	Feb. 1, 1869.	March 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$[illegible],752,716	$98,741,[illegible]
Gold Notes out	33,[illegible]	33,775,[illegible]
Belonging to Government	$[illegible],073,186	$[illegible],965,704
Net DECREASE of Public Debt		$10,568,754

*Past due debt, not presented.

The direct Public Debt of the United States, on the present Schedule, shows a decrease of nearly *eleven millions of dollars*, ($10,568,754,) while there is a further increase in the 6 ₱ cent. Currency Bonds, advanced, by way of loan, to the Pacific Roads, of nearly two millions, ($1,920,000,) leaving the net decrease of the whole Debt, as above, $10,[illegible]. The Gold in the Treasury, in the ownership of the Government, is increased since the First of February nearly fourteen millions of dollars, placing the balance on the First of March $[illegible], exclusive of $33,775,[illegible] held to

...meet the outstanding Gold Notes of the Treasury. The showing, altogether, is exceedingly encouraging, after the less favorable exhibit at the close of January.

The demand for Money from the Brokers was again active to-day, but not so general as the sudden turn in the market on Monday Afternoon indicated that it might be. The free rates of Interest have brought a number of new private lenders into the Street with sums varying from $50,000 to $250,000, and also an increased offering by some of the up-town Savings Banks and Insurance Offices. After 2 o'clock, there was an easier feeling among borrowers. The sales of the day varied from 5 ₽ cent. Currency to 7 ₽ cent. Gold Interest on the Railway and Miscellaneous collateral, and 6@7 ₽ cent. Currency on the Public Funds and Gold. Merchant paper of prime names, 8 to 9 ₽ cent. outside of Bank, and (when taken on dealers' account) 7 ₽ cent. at Bank.

In Foreign Bills the tendency to firmness in the market has partially abated, as one or two large drawers appeared to-day at 109 ₽ cent. 60 days on London, and £70,000 sold by one banking firm at this rate, less a sixteenth brokerage. Short Sight Bills, 109¾@109⅞ ₽ cent.

The speculators for the fresh upward turn in the Gold Room made a demonstration this morning as high as 131¾@131⅞ ₽ cent. upon the early bond quotation, 81 ₽ cent. from London, but the market soon began to show signs of weakness, and the sales before the close of Bank hours fell off to 131½@¼@⅜ ₽ cent. The Customs demand this week is over half a million of dollars per day, but we believe that very few of the importers are disposed to supply their wants for this object in the open market, the conviction being very general that the advent of the new Administration at Washington to-morrow, in connection with the heavy demand for United States Stocks abroad, will make Gold lower as the Spring season advances. The large accumulation in the Treasury, in the ownership of the Government, *seventy million of dollars*, will undoubtedly, we believe, soon be brought out in exchange for and in reduction of the Gold-Bearing Public Debt.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds opened with much steadiness, notwithstanding the first Cable figure for 1862s 81 ₽ cent. in London, and as this quotation subsequently improved to 81⅛ ₽ cent., and news came from Washington of the passage through both Houses of Congress of the Schenck bill relating to the Public Credit, the bidding for all the 5-20s became quite firm, and at the close of business the 1862s were 117¾ and the 1867s 112⅜ ₽ cent. There was not much done in the Southern State Bonds. The Railway speculation was weak through the forenoon and prices ¼@1½ ₽ cent. lower than last night, but after one o'clock there was a partial recovery, and at the Afternoon Boards some show of firmness. After the Boards broke up, the Long Room dealings were again weaker. The Miscellaneous Stocks improved on Mariposa and Pacific Mail. The late general quotations were as follows, as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds strong; Gold steady; the Railways somewhat feverish; the feeling in regard to the Money market decidedly better.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	105¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	117⅜	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold Coin	131⅞	131½
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	66	66⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	56¾	56½
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	64
New-York Central	158¾	158
Reading Railway	91⅜	91½
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅝	128⅛
Northwest Common	81⅞	81½
Northwest Preferred	90⅜	90¼
Michigan Southern	95⅜	95⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	118⅜	117¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅛	90¼
Pacific Mail Company	100⅜	100⅝
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜	77½
St. Paul Common	66	66
Toledo and Wabash	66⅜	66½
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅞	105⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible table]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible table]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Hanover	[illegible]
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	People's	[illegible]
America	140	Nassau	[illegible]
Phenix	107	Shoe and Leather	140
Mechanics' & Tradrs	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	130
National	110	Continental	99
Merchants' Exchan'e	117½	St. Nicholas	112
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Commonwealth	113
Commerce	123	Imp. and Traders'	125
American Exchange	118½	Park	157½
Chatham	145	Central National	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	117½	Ninth National	111
Bank of N. America	109	Oriental	140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible table]

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,070,369; total payments, $1,298,462; balance, $87,701,349. The receipts include for Customs, $462,000; for Gold Notes, $60,000.

The holders of all Registered United States Stocks are reminded that under the new rule of the Treasury the half yearly interest must be drawn out in ninety days from its maturity, at New-York and other Offices than Washington, at which the interest is registered to be paid. After that time the registers are returned to the Department at Washington, where the interest will have to be applied for in person or by attorney. Thus the ten-forty registered interest, which fell due on Monday last, March 1, must be called for by the 1st of June to avoid the extra trouble of collecting it at Washington. And the 1st of May five-twenty registered interest must be called for before the 1st of August.

The rumor was quite current in the Street to-day that Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART, the eminent Dry Goods merchant of this City, and the known confidential personal friend of the President elect, is to be the new Secretary of the Treasury. We believe that as late as last week Mr. STEWART himself was unwilling to have his friends talk to him in regard to such an honor, even if he had the vanity to suppose it would be tendered by Gen. GRANT, and while we have no reason to suppose that his feelings on the subject have undergone the slightest change, we find the rumor of his appointment quite generally credited this Afternoon.

The London papers announce the decease of Mr. EDWARD BELL, of the house of Messrs. THOMSON, BONAR & CO. He was one of the members of Parliament elect, for the City of London, of Conservative politics. He had been forty-four years in the house of THOMSON, BONAR & CO. Since his death, the Cable has reported the election (probably unopposed) of Baron LIONEL ROTHSCHILD, Liberal, to the vacant seat in Parliament. Baron ROTHSCHILD stood fourth on the City of London poll at the November election—three members elected, two Liberal, and Mr. BELL Conservative.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to eighteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

☞ SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars, of Securities of all kinds, including Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by the National Park Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each individual depositor. The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

OFFICE OF A. G. CRANE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 7 PER CENT. Bonds, issued for street improvements, interest payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. A small amount of the above favorite security for sale by A. G. CRANE & CO., No. 21 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	45	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,86[illegible]	Malt, bushels	2,300
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,806	Cut Meats, pkgs	222
Wheat, bushels	12,000	Lard, pkgs	49
Corn, bushels	2,165	Beef, tcs. and bbls	301
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	468
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	1,551

ASHES—Have been in request at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock, 365 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been firm and moderately inquired for, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@15c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more freely dealt in, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,127 bales, including 1,161 bales to spinners, 21 bales to speculators, 191 bales to shippers, and 294 bales in transit. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, for March delivery, at 29½c., and 200 bales do., for April and May delivery, at 29⅞c. ₽ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible table]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

[illegible table]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour at irregular, though not materially altered prices. [illegible]

[illegible table]

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at declining prices. [illegible] Rye Flour continues inactive. [illegible] Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3 50@$3 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has yielded slightly in price, and has been in fair request, chiefly for export, [illegible] Corn opened more firmly, but closed heavily on a moderate trade. [illegible] Rye is inactive. [illegible] Oats have been in limited demand at less buoyant prices. [illegible]

HAY—North River is in demand and steady, at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 85c.@$1 30 for long and short, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₽ lb. [illegible]

HEMP—The market has been dull, since our last, but prices have been maintained. [illegible]

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 25,882 Hides and 15 bales do.; sales 102,110 Hides and 40 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 20,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) [illegible]

LEATHER—Sole has been in light supply and good request at buoyant prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand and heavy, [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Have been sparingly sought after and quoted heavy, including Spirits Turpentine [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Has attracted the attention of speculative buyers, and has stiffened in price since our last. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, closing quite heavily. [illegible]

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Chenango, Delaware and Chenango County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₽ lb	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Common Western, ₽ lb	[illegible]
Western Rolls, ₽ lb	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₽ lb	21	@22
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₽ lb	18	@20
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₽ lb	20	@22
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₽ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet but steady. Stock, 2,763 tcs. and 6,000 bushels Carolina, and 5,067 bags cleaned East India.

SKINS—Deer have been more freely offered and purchased at much lower and irregular prices. [illegible]

SUGARS—Have been slow of sale, and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 170 hhds. Cuba, &c., [illegible] Refined Sugars continue in limited request [illegible]

TALLOW, &C.—A fair inquiry prevails for Tallow; sales have been reported of 132,000 lbs. Tallow [illegible]

WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., in lots, at 96c.@97c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 4½d. ₽ bushel. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.@2s. ₽ bbl. For Queenstown and orders, an Italian bark, with 5,800 quarters Wheat, at about 5s. 3d. ₽ quarter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. [illegible] 4TH-av., [illegible] situations for [illegible] cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow woman to take care of an invalid lady; has had long experience; no objection to travelling. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family; wages moderate; City reference. City or country. Call at [illegible] West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family, as perfect waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 28 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation in a private family; no objection to go in the country. Call at 256 7th-av., near 27th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by an active young man, who has been brought up to the business, and thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is fully competent to take charge of any farm; his wife to manage the dairy; are Protestants, and no incumbrance. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post-office, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, NOT MARried, a situation as first-class gardener; has 17 years' practical experience in such branches; thoroughly understands the cultivation of pines, vines, peaches; also all kinds of flowers, both hot and green-house plants, flower garden and vegetables; also can lay out new flower gardens; is not afraid of work. Can be seen in the City; has good recommendations. Address M. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of stove and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the management of a pleasure ground; good reference from last employer. Address D. A. H., Box No. 24 Post Office, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, fruit, strawberries, and the keeping a gentleman's place in first-class order; undeniable and satisfactory testimonials. Address D. H. W., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as butler or valet in a private family; perfectly understands his business in the above-mentioned capacities; can furnish the best of reference for honesty and capability. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family, who understands green-house, flower, and vegetable gardening; has good reference from his last place upward of four years. Address D. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, aged 30; no incumbrance; has a practical knowledge of green-house and grapery, vegetables and fruits, &c.; no objection to a small farm; has first-class City recommendations. Address J. G., seed store, No. 2 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man with a small family, who thoroughly understands the care and culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, green-house, hot and cold graperies, and can come well recommended. Address M. L. for two days, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands his business thoroughly; with green-houses, hot and cold graperies, and forcing of fruit and flowers; has good reference; wife and one child. Address A. R. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good kitchen gardener; would be very useful about a gentleman's place; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; will be found obliging and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young man, with small family, to take care of two horses and a small garden; willing to make himself generally useful; City references. Address JOHN GARRETT, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman (married man) of practical experience; understands his business in all its branches; three years' reference from his last employer. Address S. J., at seed store No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener and coachman; can milk cows, and will be found willing and obliging; has seven years' good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LANDSCAPE gardener by a man of great experience in draining, and laying out ground to the best advantage, &c.; best of reference; terms moderate. Address LANDSCAPE, No. 382 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as coachman in the country; no family; familiar with the care of horses; understands trimming up a place well; good references. Address J. M. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, thoroughly competent; will be generally useful; can produce good City references. Address F. R. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; can milk; the best of reference given; last employer can be seen if required. Address O. K., Box No. 227 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses; a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; can milk, will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married Scotchman, who thoroughly understands farming and his business, and who can act as coachman if required. Apply for two days, A. B., seed store No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, (German,) who understands the business in all its branches; best City reference, three years from last employer. Apply or address for two days, L. S., seed store No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by an able sober, careful man. Call or address, GARDENER, No. 62 New-Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; refers to his last place, where he lived three years. Apply at No. 220 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young married man, a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address W. C., No. 878 Broadway, or No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; one that thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call at or address No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; has four years of the best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. C. B., No. 28 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; best City reference from his last employer. Address F. E., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener in a small place; would make himself generally useful. Apply at JOHN M. CULLY'S, No. 5 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener; understands his business; good reference; no objection to the country. Address A. A. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has had some experience; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of reference; wages no object. Address J. W., No. 218 East 76th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; can be highly recommended. Address or apply for J. M. D., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man. Address P. L., harness store, No. 445 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as vegetable gardener; best of reference. Address T. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A STOUT BOY, NOT AFRAID OF work, wishes to learn a respectable trade. Apply to his father, No. 21 Cosby-st., in the office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man of good education, as cashier or clerk; is willing to make himself useful; can speak several languages; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; the best City reference given. Address A. CHRISTIAN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; have the best City reference; have lived in their last place for six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on the second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and seamstress; is kind and obliging with children; best of City reference. Call at No. 33 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor and back room; ring the top bell of store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a servant girl; is a respectable and trustworthy servant, and an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; best references; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a few engagements to go out by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking, fine shirts; also children's clothes, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as good plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other mainly as seamstress, and to assist with chamberwork and care of growing children; good City reference. Call at No. [illegible], second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman as first-class cook, who fully understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call or address, for three days, at No. 143 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant wishes a situation in a respectable family to do all kinds of fine sewing, or to take charge of an invalid lady. Address Miss JOHNSON, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; no objection to a small family or boarding-house; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 267 East 17th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 249 West 24th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who has lost her baby, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse in her own house. Apply to Mrs. BURNS, No. 11 Rivington-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 224 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would go by the day or week; can be well recommended. Call at No. [illegible] 7th-av., near 24th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; also willing to do washing and ironing in a small private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 160 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; three and a half years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A STOUT, ABLE-BODIED German girl, a situation in a respectable family; willing to work; will take a situation in City or country. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a child from its birth; no objections to go to Brooklyn; good City references. Call at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house or the country; good references can be given. Call for two days at 300 East 34th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young French girl, Parisian, to take care of children and as seamstress; is only a few months in this country. Can be seen at No. 61 6th-av., between 11 and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; a good seamstress; would like to travel to Europe with a family. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. [illegible] East 20th-st., near 2d-av. Wages $18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good recommendations; no objection to country or hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; has good reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 325 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH THE best of references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., near 11th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR ONE OF the best women cooks in the City; has references that are unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan young girl of 16 to assist in the care of children and make herself generally useful, in some respectable family. Can be seen at No. 122 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and excellent washer and ironer; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in a private family to sew and do chamberwork. Address by note only, for three days, ADVERTISER, No. 142 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and laundress; good reference; not go to the country. Call at No. 23 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call for two days at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK by a respectable, capable young woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 108 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

PLAIN SEWING DONE AT NO. 263 2D-av., and has no objections to take out her machine.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 12 Chambers-st., N. Y.
SCREW BOLTS, FORGED NUTS.
For strength and finish unequaled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect food and fruit preserver; Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLEY, 605 6th-av., and 1,219 Broadway. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

SAFE WANTED—A MEDIUM SIZE SAFE in good order. Address, stating size, make and price, and where it can be seen, KNOX, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ASTRONOMY.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS Telescope, 7½ inches aperture, with stand and clock, warranted achromatic. Can be seen at No. 400 Hudson-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 5 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway.

ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 7½ o'clock, at their gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of pictures by

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

comprising about 40 of his finest landscapes, fruit and flower pieces, &c., &c.

Also, from the private collection of a well-known connoisseur, a number of cabinet gems by Gifford, Wm. Hart, Julie Beers, J. F. Benvoort, J. B. Bristol, A. F. Bellows, H. A. Loop, T. L. Smith, J. Fairman, J. D. Smillie, G. H. Sewell, T. B. Thorp and others; including, also, the celebrated picture by Constant Mayer, entitled "Love's Melancholy."

The above are now on exhibition free, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the three evenings previous to the sale till 10 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction by H. N. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:

[illegible list of ordnance stores, including Cast Iron Cannon, Solid Shot, Stands of Grape and Canister, Carbines, U. S. Rifles, Enfield Muskets, Foreign Muskets and Rifles, U. S. Muskets, Pistols and Revolvers, Sets of Infantry Accoutrements, Pounds of Cannon, Musket and Rifle Powder, Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's), Maynard's and Sharp's Primers, Musket Bayonets, Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought, A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets, A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, &c., A lot of Packing Boxes, &c.]

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale. Terms, Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Feb. 18, 1869.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

By order of the Executors, will be sold by auction as above, at the CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, BOOK SALESROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, the effects of the eminent artist,

THE LATE MR. E. LEUTZE,

Comprising his paintings, drawings, etchings, antique furniture, costumes, weapons, armor, books, &c. Also, a

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, Painted expressly for this sale, and contributed for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, by the

ARTISTS' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY,

embracing works by the following eminent artists: Hays—J. F. Weir—Wm. Hart—J. G. Brown—E. F. Gray—Stone—Guy—Cropsey—Darley—McEntee—Whittredge—J. M. Hart—Beard—J. B. Irving—Colman—Lambdin—M. F. De Haas—White; and complimentary contributions for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, by Huntington—Durand—Baker—Lang—Terry—Kensett—Casilear—Falconer—Tait—Bispham—Eastman Johnson—R. W. Weir—Ehninger—Homer—Feschel—Lawrie—&c., &c.

Catalogues ready and Exhibition open day and evening.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

STEAMERS EMILY B. SOUDER AND MONEKA.

BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on board thereof, at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, by order of District Court under direction of John Fitch, Esq., Referee,

SCREW STEAMER EMILY B. SOUDER,

of 782 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, of white oak, coppered and copper fastened, with elegant accommodations for 70 passengers.

SCREW STEAMER MONEKA,

of 548 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1863, coppered and copper fastened, built all of white oak, and splendid accommodations for 45 passengers. For full particulars inquire at our office, No. 103 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 25, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

51 cast-iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
[illegible list of further stores, including cast-iron guns, tons canister balls, artillery carriages, sets of artillery wheel harness, sporting rifles and shot guns, carbines and rifles, sabres and swords, cavalry saddles, curb bridles, halters, pounds of cannon powder, pounds of damaged powder, percussion caps.]

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold, can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., [illegible] or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER, Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Com.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. [illegible] Congress-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood center tables, rosewood parlor suits, [illegible] rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, [illegible] oil-paintings and engravings, china dinner sets, glassware, library, consisting of Irving's works, Dickens' works, Gibbon's Rome, Cyclopedia, [illegible] and Abbott's Dictionaries, Grote's History of Greece, Bancroft's History of the United States, Knight's Cyclopedia, Biographie Universelle, Lossing's Civil War in America, and other valuable works.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the executors of JOHN H. DYKERS, deceased, I will expose for sale at public auction, on the 8th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 171 Forsyth-st., in the City of New-York, the following property, consisting of one four-foot mill and gearing, two thirty-inch mills, with belting and pulleys; one black lead machine, complete; one bolt pipe pulley and shafting; one water pump; [illegible] one sifting machine, with pulleys and belts; a lot of old shafting, pulleys and hangers; one lot of old belts, one lot of tools, one cracker, with shaft pulley and hangers; a lot of fixtures, a lot of gas fixtures and pipes and set of label plates for stove polish, a stock of stove polish and black lead labels and boxes.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 8 and 9, commencing at 7 o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising a very valuable and select collection of books, standard and miscellaneous; fine editions, and many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGRAVINGS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, commencing at 7 o'clock, a private collection of choice engravings, many very rare and proofs. The following eminent engravers may be found among them, viz.: Strange, Morghen, Toschi, Bartolozzi, Iode, Longhi, R. Morghen, Toffanelli, Della Bella, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY F. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 4, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 8 East River:

2,487 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
545 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark Mary, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River:
1,[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
1,013 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Daniel Draper*, from Palermo.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY PONSOT, ETLAN & CO.

On FRIDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at R. SOMERVILLE'S salesroom, No. 57 Nassau-st. For particulars see catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, a large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, plated ware, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, several rosewood and mahogany pianos; also, at 12 M., new road buggy, harness, wagons and bar-room fixtures, lot quadrant, glass, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture, bedding, carpets, crockery, French plate mirrors, window curtains and cornices, wardrobes, &c., contained in private dwelling No. 9 [illegible]-st., near Broadway. Sale will commence with kitchen articles.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE, FRANçaise, [illegible], demande une famille pour aller en France. S'adresser de 11 heures, L., No. 30 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK BY A PRIVATE FAMily; must be thoroughly competent and furnished with first-class City references; none others need apply. Apply at No. 5 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COMPETENT Protestant waitress; good City reference required. Apply from 10 to 1 at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

PRINTERS.—A FEW GOOD STEADY SITuations are yet open for good compositors, at the liberal prices offered by the employing book. Apply to JOHN F. BALDWIN, No. 174 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small American family; an industrious girl will find a good home. Apply at No. 12 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse to take the entire charge of an infant; best City reference required. Apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 17 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a small family. Apply, from 10 to 4, at No. 27 West 45th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND P. COOK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB S. DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 1, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GERSON N. HERRMAN and EMANUEL SCHLOSS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL WINKENS and CHARLES MARQUARDT, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly composing the firm of Daniel Winkens' Nephew, and against the estate of John J. Thomas, of the same place, who with the said Daniel Winkens formerly composed the firm of Thomas & Co., and against the estate of each of them, and the said firms of Daniel Winkens' Nephew and Thomas & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said bankrupts, or the said firms, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of said firms, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BURNET CRAKOW and HIRAM CRAKOW, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS FEUHAUF, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 3, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Raphael Springer, resident in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 2 P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
f18-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON KEMANSKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Solomon Kemansky, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f18-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIAMAN ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Siaman Abrahams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f18-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. DESPARD and GEORGE C. WOOD, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Arthur W. Despard, of the village of Edgewater, Richmond County, and George C. Wood, of Brooklyn, Kings County, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.
RICHARD J. DODGE, Assignee.
f25-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PIERRE GIRAUD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Pierre Giraud, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated New-York City, 24th February, A. D. 1869.
JOHN TODD, Assignee.
f25-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELLIS D. LAZELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ellis D. Lazell, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f25-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The People's Mail Steamship Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, creditors, petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869.
GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, Assignee,
f25-law3wTh* No. 42 South-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES MCPYKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James McPyke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 24th February, A. D. 1869.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f25-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS H. GREENE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias H. Greene, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f25-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of JAMES M. TOWNSEND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and SAMUEL BAKER, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who have carried on business in the City of New-York, as copartners, [illegible], who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT WALMSLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 4, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE T. EDGERTON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore T. Edgerton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
HORATIO F. AVERILL, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 189 Broadway, N. Y. f18law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HIRAM L. VAN GIESON and WILLIAM H. VAN GIESON, of the township of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

R. N. MILLER, Assignee,
f25-law3wTh No. 763 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Sackett, of the City of New-York, and County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, March 2, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh4-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BLACK and WM. SECOR, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, New-York, March 3, 1869.
JAMES M. STREETER, Assignee.

NO. 2,086.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel G. Adams of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.
THEODORUS McLEOD, Assignee,
f25-law3wTh No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NO. 2,198.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas A. Bennett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh4-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRONSON PECK, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction rooms of Jones & Underhill, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, of the following described articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say: A stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c.
JOHN TODD,
Assignee of the estate of Bronson Peck,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a partnership has been formed between PHILIP W. VERPLANCK, of the City and State of New-York, JOHN W. ATWOOD, of the same place, and JOHN E. WYNKOOP, of the borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, to carry on the wholesale commission and brokerage coal business, and to buy and sell coal in the City of New-York and County of Schuylkill aforesaid, and at such other places as may mutually be deemed expedient, under the name, style and firm of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & COMPANY.

(Signed) PHILIP W. VERPLANCK,
JOHN W. ATWOOD,
JOHN E. WYNKOOP.

THE FIRM OF E. W. TIERS & CO. is dissolved by its own limitation. EDWARD W. TIERS retires from business, and the remaining partners, JOHN M. WHITE, THOMAS HEWITT and THOMAS A. PHELAN, continue the tea business as heretofore, at No. 55 Front-st., under the firm name of JOHN M. WHITE & CO.

New-York, March 1, 1869.

EDWARD W. TIERS,
JOHN M. WHITE,
THOMAS HEWITT,
THOMAS A. PHELAN.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Jan. 30, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILBER & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. E. COOPER alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN J. WILBER,
EDWARD E. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

MR. JAMES H. JENKINS RETIRES from our firm this day. The firm will be continued by D. H. FITZHUGH, JR., and W. A. JENKINS, the remaining partners.

FITZHUGH & JENKINS.

MR. HENRY A. STONE BECAME A partner in our respective firms on the first of January, 1869.

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the disease, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

IN ALL CASES OF SECRECY OR NERVOUS debility consult Dr. WEST, at his private medical office, No. 4 Thompson-st., one door from Canal-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS. In great variety and at prices from $18, $25 50, $35, $37 50, $50 to $50 and upward. MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Near the Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and showrooms, 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 126 and 128 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to any address. Cut this out.

SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av. Factory No. 258 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES, greatly improved. Price reduced. New and second-hand. JAMES A. ROBINSON, 164 Duane-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Clinton-st.
FAUST, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Kellogg, Mme. Collini and Mr. Habelmann.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—GENEVIEVE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
JENNY LIND and POCAHONTAS. Leading characters by Mr. Brougham and Miss Jennie Kimball.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FRENCH SPY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FOOTSTEPS IN THE SNOW, VARIETIES, GYMNASTICS. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Later advices from Asia state that the affair at Korat was not as disastrous as was reported, the British having lost only one man killed and two taken prisoners. The death of Viscount GOUGH occurred yesterday at London.

The Ex-King of Hanover has published a protest, over his own signature, in Berlin, against the confiscation of his private property by the Russian Government.

Seven Carlist leaders have been arrested in the Province of Aragon, and a quantity of arms and munitions of war, with correspondence, had been seized by the Government.

CUBA.

The report recently published in the *Diario* announcing the surrender of the revolutionary Gen. ARANGO is denied as impossible. The steamship *Morro Castle*, from New-York, arrived at Havana yesterday.

The Spanish man-of-war *Cadiz* arrived at Havana yesterday, with 1,000 additional troops. Mr. JOHN M. UTLEY, the clerk for the American Consul General, was ordered to be released from prison, where he has remained for the past month.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a debate ensued, after the passage of the Deficiency bill, on the proposal to recompense Mr. W. W. CORCORAN for his lands in the District of Columbia, used by the Government ever since 1861, and settled in his favor. The bill to strengthen the public credit was also taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the report of the Conference Committee was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 26. The text will be found in the regular proceedings. The Army Appropriation bill was passed after a protracted debate on the war claim set up by Massachusetts. The joint resolution expressing sympathy with Spain having been reported back by Mr. SUMNER, the Senate refused to concur. In the evening session considerable debate was had on the Louisiana contestant's claim for expenses, and on the appropriation of money to the Sisters of Charity in Charleston, which was rejected. A vote of thanks was tendered Senator WADE in anticipation of his retirement for the Vice-President's chair to-day. At 12:20 A. M. the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, and immediately after the session opened, Speaker COLFAX tendered his resignation in a brief speech. The occasion drew together a large assemblage of visitors. After a complimentary resolution on the retirement of the Vice-President elect, Mr. POMEROY was, by resolution, declared Speaker for the remainder of the session. An animated discussion occurred on the proposition to rescind the resolution to pay the Louisiana contestants $2,500 each, the subject going over. A bill was reported to amend the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, which extends the time for the withdrawal of whisky from bonded warehouses. A resolution denying the right of the Executive or treaty-making power to conclude treaties where import duties are regulated was referred. The Public Credit bill was again debated in reference to the second section. The conference report was adopted and the bill sent to the President for signature. At the evening session the Army Appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was non-concurred in and referred to a Committee of Conference. The bill on removal of disabilities was discussed. At 1:30 o'clock the House was still in session.

GENERAL.

Advices from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, up to the 14th ult., represent the Indians as quiet and rapidly moving South. Gen. CUSTER had failed to find the Cheyenne camp in his reconnoissance up Medicine Bluff Creek. The military were all active in taking up the positions assigned them.

G. D. HUGHES, of Marshall, was yesterday nominated by the Michigan Democratic State Convention for Justice of the Supreme Court over COOLEY, the Republican nominee, by a vote of 65 to 32.

Gen. STONEMAN has issued an order relative to the Kuklux of Virginia, instructing Col. ROSS to notify the civil officers of his district that if they do not arrest the authors of the outrages reported, and not prevent the occurrence of such outrages in future, he will send a detachment of mounted men into that region, to be subsisted and foraged at the expense of the citizens, until good order is reëstablished and security to person and property is again afforded by the civil authorities.

In the Illinois Senate yesterday the restrictive Railroad bill was passed, and the House will undoubtedly pass it, as no opposition is manifested by railroad men.

The West Virginia Legislature yesterday ratified the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution.

The trial of HARRY WEAVER and Mrs. ROLAND, for the murder of ANDREW ROLAND, husband of the woman mentioned, at Hagerstown, Md., is to be commenced in a day or two. The alleged murder was committed in September last. A criminal intimacy was said to exist between WEAVER and the wife of the deceased, and circumstances led to the belief that these two were responsible for Mr. ROLAND's taking off. The woman was arrested, but WEAVER had made his escape, but was arrested in Ohio a short time afterward.

The bill to abolish transit duties on railroads and canals in New-Jersey was yesterday passed by the Senate, and the House will probably follow with similar action to-day.

The bark *Hale Frank*, of Boston, whose abandonment at sea was reported yesterday, has been towed into Gloucester harbor in an apparently good condition. Capt. MERRILL remained on board, having been deserted by his crew.

The Wisconsin Senate decided, yesterday, to indefinitely postpone the proposition to submit to the people, in 1870, the question of extending suffrage to women.

Mrs. ANNIE PARKER, daughter-in-law of HARVEY D. PARKER, of Boston, was married in Paris on Monday, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, to Mr. E. DECHAMPS, one of the Secretaries of the Chinese Embassy. Ambassador BURLINGAME and the entire Embassy witnessed the ceremonies.

Chicago has sent an elegant gavel to be presented to Mr. COLFAX for his use as President of the Senate. It was made by the same man who made the gavel used at the Chicago Convention of 1860.

Newcastle, N. H., has its town election one week before the regular State election, and as it is the only town in the State where such is the case, much interest is always felt in the result. Last year the Democrats carried the town by ten majority. On Tuesday, the Republicans had a majority of thirty, and elected the Selectmen and all the town officers, which gives them control of the check list next Tuesday. The political campaign has been remarkably quiet throughout the State. Until this week no public meetings have been held by either party, and even now very few are to be held.

A meeting of citizens of Auburn was held on Tuesday, to make arrangements to give Secretary SEWARD a public reception and hearty welcome on his return home. A committee of seven was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and Dr. S. WILLARD was invited to deliver an address of welcome.

Rev. HENRY POWERS, late of Danbury, Conn., was installed Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Rev. Drs. COE, BADGER, BUDDINGTON and CLAPP, and Revs. R. G. GREENE, of Springfield, Mass.; LEONARD W. BACON, of Williamsburg; A. L. FRISBIE, of Danbury, Conn., and HENRY WARD BEECHER, took part in the exercises. There was a large and deeply interested congregation.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Education was held last evening. An appropriation of $75,000 was asked for by the trustees of the Tenth Ward for enlarging Primary School No. 1, in Ludlow-street, but the motion to grant the same was tabled indefinitely. The sum of $24,000 was appropriated for the purchase of lots in West Fifty-fourth-street, for the erection of an edifice for the use of Primary School No. 40. After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned.

The Legislative Committee on Public Health appointed to investigate the sewerage system of this City held their first session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, and heard an explanation and defence of the system from officers of the Croton Board. Any one having complaints to make about the system will be heard to-day, commencing at 9 A. M.

Up to the 3d inst., 9,990 emigrants have arrived at this port since the 1st of January.

The Legislative Committee on Railroads met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, but transacted no business.

Representatives from forty tailoring establishments met last night at No. 10 Stanton-street, and discussed the feasibility of a united demand of twenty-five per cent. on their present wages. By piece-work, an able hand earns $20 to $25 a week, working from fifteen to eighteen hours a day. Working ten hours a day, they can only earn about $15 a week.

Cotton was more freely dealt in yesterday, but closed heavily. Flour was in moderate request at slightly irregular prices. Wheat was quoted lower, on a fair business, mainly for export. Corn and Oats were somewhat firmer, but not active. Provisions in moderate demand; Pork lower; Lard firm. Groceries tamer. Freights dull.

The Close of Mr. Johnson's Administration—Its Blunders, Defects and Failures.

ANDREW JOHNSON closes to-day his administration of the Executive office. It has been in very many respects one of the most unfortunate and disastrous we have ever known. Beginning just as the great civil war had closed, and following the murder of President LINCOLN, by whom that war had been carried to a triumphant end, it fell upon a time when the public passions were greatly agitated, and when the sway of calm judgment, more than ever necessary, was more than ever difficult. A President who could meet the emergencies of the hour, and restore our political society to its normal condition of peace and harmony, would have won for himself the proudest distinction which great public service can ever bestow, and for his country the choicest blessings which good and wise government can ever confer.

Mr. JOHNSON, as President, has failed to do this, and, as a consequence, he leaves the office with the profound conviction of the whole country that he ought never to have held it. Great communities judge men by what they might have done, if their abilities had been equal to their opportunities; and the magnitude of their failures, if they fail, is always measured by what would have been the grandeur of their successes, if they had succeeded. Mr. JOHNSON is naturally, therefore, set down as having made the greatest failure, and been the worst President, ever known thus far in the history of the country. When his Administration can be judged more coolly and calmly than is now possible, especially if the Constitution should again resume supreme authority, this judgment may be modified; but for many years to come, there is little chance that it will be essentially changed.

Mr. JOHNSON was nominated to be Vice-President, on the same ticket with Mr. LINCOLN, by the Republican Party, because he had been a zealous Union man, and a warm supporter of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration and conduct of the war, and because being a Southern man, who had suffered for his hatred of secession, it was supposed that he could do more to reconcile Southern union sentiment to the result of the war, and bring the South again into the Union, than any man of Northern birth and political experience. This was the general sentiment in regard to him during the canvass which resulted in his election; and from this point of view his nomination and election were accepted as fortunate incidents in the political history of the country. The harangue on his inauguration startled the public, shocked his friends and created the sharpest misgivings as to his future course; but this proved to be a temporary feeling, as the incident from which it grew was explained to be an accident not likely to recur. And this partial restoration of the public confidence was aided by his declarations on his accession to the Presidency, which were of most vehement and bitter hatred of the rebellion, and of all connected with it in any way, and of a determined purpose to make their action infamous and their names a hissing and a byword through all coming time. These sentiments were peculiarly acceptable to those whom his maudlin harangue on inauguration day had most offended, and went far to procure for him a qualified and temporary absolution.

But they soon yielded to a different temper on his part, and to a different judgment on the part of the public. Mr. JOHNSON failed to do, what was the evident dictate of duty as well as of good policy,—namely, summon Congress in special session to share the anxieties and responsibilities of this new position. Believing that he was following the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and largely influenced, doubtless, by the advice of Mr. SEWARD, he entered upon a course of reconstruction which was obnoxious from the outset to that class of Republicans whose hatred of secession had rested mainly on their hatred of slavery, and which brought about a conflict with Congress that put him in an attitude of open and defiant hostility to the whole Republican Party. This war soon absorbed the action of Congress and the attention of the country. It colored the whole conduct of public affairs, alienated the confidence and respect of the people for the President, and brought the two great Departments of the Government into open and sharp collision.

Mr. JOHNSON's earliest blunder was his attempt to ignore Congress in his plan of reconstruction. When that body first met, after the close of the war, it manifested little inclination to adopt extreme measures. Moderation and discretion on the part of the Executive would probably have secured its coöperation and the early restoration of the Union. But Mr. JOHNSON was not moderate or discreet. On the contrary he clung to his plan long after Congress pronounced it unsatisfactory, and as persistently struggled to thwart the legislative measures which were intended to revive lawful civil Government throughout the South. These measures were not at the outset harsh or unjust. The Fourteenth Amendment was offered as the basis of restoration, and would doubtless have been so accepted but for Mr. JOHNSON's evil counsels. He recommended the South to reject it, and his advice was accepted. For the consequences of that rejection, in their relation both to the South and himself, he is in the main responsible.

There was a time when Mr. JOHNSON might have gracefully retired from the conflict. His policy and the policy of Congress were both before the country, whose verdict—adverse to himself—was unmistakable. It was his duty then to surrender his own views, so far as their practical application was concerned, and to endeavor to give effect to the measures of Congress in a manner harmonizing with their well understood purpose. That chance of reëstablishing friendly relations with the Republican Party he threw away. Instead of becoming more manageable, he became more defiant. His energies were employed in attempts to break down the reconstruction policy to which the country had given its assent. He sought in the letter of the law pretexts for thwarting its spirit; he visited with punishment every leading administrator of the law, who zealously strove to give effect to its provisions.

Out of this inexcusable resistance to the reconstruction policy arose the retaliatory legislation which, while incensing Mr. JOHNSON, has impaired the dignity and efficiency of the Presidential office. The tendency of these measures to disturb the constitutional balance of power—to render Congress absolute and the Executive little more than a nonentity,—cannot be questioned. We may well doubt, therefore, whether in the highest sense they were ever really expedient. Their origin is traceable to Mr. JOHNSON's misuse of the power he possessed, and in their bearing upon himself they may have admitted of defence. The misfortune is that what was intended to restrain only him gradually obtains recognition as a means of magnifying unduly the relative authority of Congress in the Government, and thus destroying the constitutional balance of power.

The effect of a conflict thus occasioned by Mr. JOHNSON and thus carried on by Congress, has been disastrous far outside of reconstruction. It had been bad enough were it limited to the States concerned in the rebellion. The delay in their restoration and the ill-feeling and industrial prostration which delay produced, would have been disasters sufficiently serious to obscure the lesser glories of the war. But the mischief traceable to Mr. JOHNSON and his untimely quarrel with Congress has extended much farther. It has embarrassed and demoralized the entire administration of affairs. It has led to measures which have shaken the authority and menaced the existence of the Supreme Court. It has destroyed all harmony of feeling and of action among the different Departments of the Government. The revenue departments have become strongholds of knavery and corruption. The Treasury suffers and the country is disgraced. And no remedy has been possible, because the Senate has sacrificed all other considerations to its desire to thwart the Executive in the matter of removals and appointments to office.

On the whole we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. JOHNSON's Administration has been an era of disaster for the country. It [illegible] a page of our history which the future historian will not consult with satisfaction. We do not concur in the current feeling which attributes all these untoward results to the natural depravity of Mr. JOHNSON's character, but rather to innate defects which in their results have almost as thoroughly unfitted him for useful public service. We do not believe he has intentionally sought to betray the country into the hands of its enemies, or that his misconduct has sprung from any innate sympathy with the rebellion, or any desire to revive the supremacy of its authors. But he is a man of invincible obstinacy, incapable of taking advice that does not echo his own preconceived opinions, and utterly unfitted for any but a thoroughly partisan part in the conduct of public affairs. Good intentions are but a small part in the essential qualifications of a public ruler. They are important beyond doubt, but scarcely more so than a calm dispassionate judgment, an equable temper, a willingness to consult the opinions and the sentiments of others, and the ability to profit by and act upon them. None of these qualities are incompatible with a just self-respect or a proper independence and pride of action; and they are all indispensable in a country governed by the people, to a wise, judicious and successful administration of public affairs.

Fortunately the country has prospered under Mr. JOHNSON's Administration, but not as a result of his policy. Reconstruction has advanced toward completion, not as a consequence of his influence, but in spite of it. The process of pacification has gone on under the operation of causes to which he has not contributed. He will leave us nearer peace than he found us, but for this we may thank the good sense of the American people, and the boundless resources of our country, rather than the purity or efficiency of his administration of public affairs. It is useless to dispute the fact that a general sense of relief is the public sentiment, which, untinged with personal ill-will, attends upon the close of Mr. JOHNSON's administration,—as upon the removal of an obstacle which has checked the restoration of peace and retarded the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Gladstone's Disestablishment Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE has quickly and faithfully redeemed the promise he made at the opening of the session, and has introduced a full, elaborate and conclusive measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. DISRAELI immediately upon the result of the elections becoming known, the Liberal chief and his colleagues have had ample time for calm reflection and for framing a comprehensive measure. And as far as we can judge from the cable outline of Mr. GLADSTONE's introductory speech, they seem to have succeeded most admirably. The material issues involved are so vast, the personal and corporate interests so complicated, and the religious animosities excited so bitter, that the task of framing a measure that should thoroughly effect the main object in hand, and yet excite the smallest amount of unnecessary opposition, must have taxed the wisdom and experience of Mr. GLADSTONE's Cabinet to the utmost. The measure upon which, notwithstanding certain minor differences of opinion, the members of the Cabinet have agreed, in no way resembles that in which Mr. DISRAELI first commenced the task of educating his party up to the required mark in the matter of Reform. It is complete in itself, the principle is clear and intelligible, the means adopted for carrying it into effect are thoroughgoing and simple, the details are well adjusted, and as far as can at present be seen, due provision is made for the equitable settlement of all conflicting claims and difficulties that may arise after the passage of the act.

The principle of the bill is, as we have said, simple. It aims at one great object—the relief of the Irish Roman Catholic people from the grievance of an alien Church, forced on them by penal laws, and now maintained by less tyrannical means, but still by most galling and offensive enactments and prescription. All personal interests are to be duly protected, compensation is to be extended to all who hold preferment or derive income from Church property, but beyond this, the only State aid to the Protestant organization in Ireland will be the grant of money for the support of the Cathedrals, they being regarded as national structures. In order to carry out fully the principle of religious equality, the Presbyterian ministers are to receive annuities in compensation for the loss of the *Regium Donum*, and the grant to Maynooth will be capitalized. Eight millions sterling, or about half the capitalized value of the Church property, will be required for the full compensation of all loss accruing to existing interests, and for the future every religious community in Ireland, no matter what its nature, must rely alone on the contributions of its members. In the sales of leases of Church property, the tenant is to have the first option of purchase, and the tithe rent-charge is to be offered first to the owners of the land on which it is levied, at twenty-two and a half years' purchase, before being put up to auction.

The surplus property of the Church, after the satisfaction of all equitable claims, will amount to some eight and a half millions sterling, and although the preamble of the bill is negatively definite enough as to the scope of its employment, it leaves one or two points somewhat uncertain as to the purposes to which it is to be devoted. It is "to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people; not for the purposes of any Church or class, nor for the teaching of religion." The relief of exceptional distress, and the assistance of purely charitable institutions, such as asylums and hospitals, seems to be intended. It is certain, however, that the final disposal of this enormous sum will not be effected without much contention, and all the patience and tact of the Liberal leaders will be required to accomplish the task satisfactorily, and to establish fitting tribunals for its apportionment in detail.

On the whole, Mr. GLADSTONE may be warmly congratulated upon the broad and statesmanlike measure he has produced in response to the emphatic call of the people of Great Britain, which placed him in power as the executor of their determination to remove a great and crying injustice, and atone, as far as possible, for a national crime. He has been true to the principle to which he pledged himself, and has not flinched from carrying it to all its legitimate conclusions. But he has also, by a prudent and liberal regard for existing interests, avoided the odium attaching to anything like individual confiscation, and produced a measure which will, we are inclined to think, become law with greater facility, and give rise to less acrimonious discussion, than any other that could have been devised.

The New President.

President GRANT begins his new career to-day under favorable auspices. Seldom, after so heated a contest as that which resulted in his election, have all parties so promptly acquiesced in the decision of the nation, or felt so general a confidence in an untried President. Even the *World*, whose intense partisanship during the canvass, not pausing at the respect due to private character, indulged in the bitterest personal vilification, now declares, "We are constrained to say at least this in Gen. GRANT's favor, that he is a growing man, and evinces a rare capacity to improve by experience." As a whole, the country looks to his administration with a general confidence unprecedented, we venture to say, for at least thirty years; and the general disappointment in the career of his predecessor only throws his own prospects, by contrast, into stronger light.

Undoubtedly this general acquiescence and confidence are based on faith in Gen. GRANT's personal character, talents and temperament, as being especially suited to his high place. His well-known firmness of will, tempered by moderation in judgment; his pertinacity, of a sort which is not the offspring of rashness or ill-blood; his promptness of action after candor and deliberation of thought—in brief, his leading personal characteristics are generally conceived to be precisely those which, joined with the honesty, unflinching integrity and patriotism he is known to possess, are required in his new position. Chancellor KENT says, in speaking of the President as it was designed he should be, "It is not for him to deliberate or decide upon the wisdom or expediency of the law; what has once been declared to be law, under all the cautious forms of deliberation prescribed by the Constitution, ought to receive prompt obedience. *The characteristical qualities required in the Executive Department are promptitude, decision and force.*"

True it is that, in the excited canvass of last year, it was the fashion to decry GRANT as being by instinct and profession a soldier, and to represent (despite the fresh experience of TYLER, PIERCE and BUCHANAN,) that a man versed in politics was the only fit person for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. Had Gen. HANCOCK been GRANT's opponent, this much-elaborated argument, it is safe to say, would never have been heard of; and, as it was, it ignored the fact that the popular will had long decided otherwise—GRANT being the fifth successful soldier who has been elected to the Presidency, and his predecessors bearing names so honored in history and in popular affection and respect as those of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, HARRISON and TAYLOR.

And it is a sign of hope and promise of support for the new Administration that, since the November election, the "campaign" objections to Gen. GRANT have been forgotten. When even the *World* admits that it is prepared to find him "upon the whole a tolerably satisfactory President," it is a significant token of the general support which the best men of all parties are willing to give to the new Administration. We profoundly believe that it will prove worthy of such support.

University Tests in England.

The fact that Sir J. D. COLERIDGE, Mr. GLADSTONE's Solicitor-General, has introduced a bill for the repeal of University Tests is one of the most remarkable manifestations of the reforming impulse which is now pervading every branch of the British Constitution. While the Scotch Universities have long participated in the religious equality of their country, and made no discrimination between members of different religious creeds, Oxford and Cambridge, the two ancient, powerful and wealthy Universities of England, have long fought to the last against any infringement of their old intolerant exclusiveness. Of late, however, certain concessions have been made by both of them in the right direction, and it may be mentioned incidentally that the senior wrangler—*i. e.*, the first of his year in mathematical honors—at Cambridge is this year a Jew, and that the authorities of the University have decided to waive in his case the customary oath exacted from applicants for a degree. The same University has for some time also, we believe, admitted Protestant Dissenters to a degree. Similar concessions, though to a much less extent, have been made at the sister University, but they none of them touch the root of the matter. It is little advantage to those who cannot conscientiously accept the doctrines of the Church that they can take the bare degree, without the possibility of enjoying the more solid academical advantages to which it leads in the case of others. At present, although religious tests are not demanded at either University from students on their entrance, the foundation scholarships and studentships designed for the encouragement and support of meritorious students are placed beyond the reach of the Roman Catholic, Jew, or Dissenter. The rich fellowships—many of them a fortune to the holder in themselves—the great professorships, a share in the government of the University or of the different Colleges, are all exclusively the privilege of men who have complied with the most stringent religious tests and taken the most binding oaths of allegiance to the Anglican Church, "as by law established."

We have had no definite particulars of the details of Sir JOHN COLERIDGE's bill, and consequently can form no idea of how far he proposes to go in the reform of a state of things so contrary to the spirit of religious liberality which characterizes the age, both in England and elsewhere. His measure, we presume, will only be an installment of the equal justice which must ultimately be dealt out to all denominations in the matter of University rewards and dignities, as well as in that of access to their purely educational advantages. But it is a great thing that any measure of the kind should have been introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE's Government and brought before the House by an official of such unquestioned attachment to the Church as Sir JOHN COLERIDGE. It shows that a movement which has long been perceptible among the more enlightened section of churchmen is rapidly gaining ground. There is a growing belief among the most devoted supporters of the Church of England that henceforth she must stand on her own intrinsic merits and her own claims upon public attachment, and that no further reliance can be placed upon the attempt to monopolize the means of education or to exclude all without her walls from their rights, as Englishmen, to a full share in the dignities, prizes and distinctions of the two grand historical seats of learning of their country. There are certain positions, it is true, which must be reserved for churchmen—as long as the Establishment lasts, that is to say—but even now there is no reason why a Protestant Dissenter, at all events, should be debarred from filling the most important chair or holding the fattest fellowship. The grievance which the Dissenter now feels most acutely is the fact that whatever his position, wealth and education, his sons, however talented and however well-fitted to shine in any of the higher walks of life, are virtually shut out from all participation in the benefits of the two National Universities, unless they renounce the belief in which they have been brought up. They are allowed to enter as undergraduates, and a degree may even be coldly bestowed upon them. But they are for all that regarded as Pariahs by the stiff and orthodox Professor, or the portly and rubicund college "Don." From this galling injustice Mr. GLADSTONE proposes, in part at least, to release a large and influential portion of the community, and with his commanding majority he ought to be able to succeed. It is only by measures like these that the English Church can be saved from rough handling hereafter, and Mr. GLADSTONE as a sincere churchman himself, shows great wisdom in thus grappling with the question so early in the session of the Reformed Parliament.

MINOR TOPICS.

"The King is dead—long live the King!" We warned all our contemporaries yesterday not to begin their editorial articles to-day by quoting this tempting passage of French history. But they must have found it quite hard to refrain from using what describes in so pert and pithy a way the fact that at 12 o'clock to-day the rule of ANDREW JOHNSON ends and that of ULYSSES GRANT begins.

FARRAGUT and his men, who have waited so long for their prize money, will soon be able to rejoice over the spoils. The bill relating to the captures made by our fleet in the Mississippi River in 1862 has become law.

What do the two Senators from this State, Messrs. CONKLING and FENTON, intend to do about the resolution that has passed both Houses of the Legislature of this State, instructing them to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act? Do they intend to obey?

Mr. ROBINSON wishes Ireland annexed to the United States. Is not the control that Ireland already exercises over us quite enough?

Five or six thousand gentlemen will to-morrow have their minds relieved of the anxiety to know whether GRANT intends to illustrate his Cabinet with their presence. For a month their souls have been racked, and during the past few days they have been in a state bordering upon distraction. One day more of madness and misery, and then they can sleep o' nights and mind their own business.

Through Baltimore have been sweeping immense crowds of people to take part in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. Military bodies from many parts of the country, fire companies and all sorts of companies have marched through the city, gaily flouting their flags and beating their drums. What a contrast with eight years ago, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was spirited through Baltimore, which waited for him sullenly with a drawn dagger in its hand.

It is not so easy to say how the *Alabama* claims should be settled as it is to say how they should *not* be settled. For instance, we should certainly *not fight* over them. And again, for example, we should not indulge in *threats* on their account.

Secretary MCCULLOCH puts forth to-day the last monthly statement of the public debt that it will be his fortune to issue. His exhibit shows a decrease in the debt during the past month of nearly *seven millions* of dollars, while the coin in the Treasury is close upon *ninety-nine millions* of dollars.

If the Democrats wish to understand how they ought to behave themselves toward an Administration against which they will stand in the attitude of opposition, let them read the speech of Mr. DISRAELI, the leader of the English opposition, delivered at the opening of Parliament, (published yesterday.) Its good sense, its justice, its moderation, commend it as the model of an opposition party speech. Though defeated on the most vital issues, and prepared to give battle over principles not yet settled, he is none the less courteous and temperate in his language,—which is a circumstance to be studied by our furious Democratic leaders, whose malice of feeling and ferocity of speech is so terrible.

There is a great fuss in St. Louis over the fact that the managers of a lottery or "gift enterprise" have swindled the subscribers. It might have been supposed that the people of St. Louis would have learned something about these schemes from our experience of them in New-York.

A few days ago both Houses of the Legislature of this State passed a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. The vote of the Republican members was unanimous, and so also would have been the vote of the Democratic members but for the fact that the resolution contained passages that were politically obnoxious to them in other respects than its main object. The *Tribune* has been busily arguing that the Republicans of this State were opposed to the repeal of the law. Now it is mum on that point.

The "Monthly Report" of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, is again before us, sixteen pages of which are appropriated, as usual, to "weather notes" and "meteorological observations," from individuals in all parts of the country. We desire to ask, with all due respect, what can be the immediate or the ultimate object of these stereotyped pages from month to month? They cost the Government thousands of dollars every year; and we have not been able to perceive that the Government, or the farmers, or gardeners, or any other class of citizens, have been or are likely to be benefited to the amount of one cent, or instructed in any possible way. We do hope the Commissioner will enlighten us on this subject. If there is anything practically valuable to any one in those pages the fact ought to be stated, and the public shown wherein it consists, so that there may be no doubt as to the object of such Report.

One MAURICE LANNIGAN was taken to the Tombs Police Court on Tuesday for having attempted a felonious assault. He turned out to be the same person who, a few years since, was convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to be hanged. His case, however, was heard by the Court of Appeals, and a new trial was ordered. LANNIGAN was then liberated on bail, and that ended the matter, the remembrance of which is only now revived by the new attempt at crime on the part of the unpunished murderer. Why did the second trial of LANNIGAN not take place? Who is at fault in the premises? This case is a striking commentary on the laxity of our Courts and the imperfections of our criminal code.

WESTON, the "walkist," is always challenging and offering to stake large sums of money; while, at the same time, he has a habit of bringing his walks suddenly to an end because he hasn't enough money to walk upon. It is only a few days since his "great walk" from somewhere to somewhere else, on which lots of money was bet, was abruptly terminated on account of the want of means to supply himself with victuals, and already he is out in the Buffalo papers challenging another "great walkist" thus: "I will walk against him for eight hundred dollars." It is a noble thing, we suppose, to be a "great walkist," and still more noble to be a "champion walkist," but if WESTON would only sit down and shut up for a little, we should admire him more than we do now.

Most of the objections put forward in the Senate against repealing the law that ties the hands, and obstructs the movement, and nullifies the power of President GRANT, will now pass away with the close of JOHNSON's Administration. There is no danger now of Mr. JOHNSON castigating the Senate, (as WILSON feared he would,) or vetoing the repealing bill, or taking advantage of the few days of unrestrained power that he would have had by the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. The upholders of the straight-jacket law will now have to find other and different arguments from those they have heretofore urged.

With the life of Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, of the Greenwich-street Asylum, ends the experiment of the Ragged Schools of New-York—the very nomenclature of which was enough to blast it, in a community like this. That word "ragged" is felt to be an offensive one, even in England, where it is the custom to hold the lower class of people in contempt, and give them servile ideas. Here it was an unhappy piece of plagiarism. To call schools "ragged" or "dirty" in this way is a mockery of charity. Charity in this part of the world should make the ragged children a little decent, and send them respectably into the common schools with the rest of the juveniles.

OBITUARY.

Viscount Gough.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Right Hon. HUGH GOUGH, K. P. G. C. B. Viscount GOUGH was a Field Marshal of the British army and had won great honors in the service. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1779, and entered the army in 1794. In the following year he participated in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. He next served in the West Indies, was present at the attack on Porto Rico and at the capture of Surinam. In 1809 he went to the Peninsula and commanded the Eighty-seventh Infantry at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria and Nevelle, for which he received a cross. He also took an active part in the sieges of Cadiz and Tariffa, and was severely wounded in the head. It was his regiment that at the battle of Barossa captured the eagle of the Eighth French regiment, and at Vittoria he secured the baton of the French Marshal JOURDAN. He was severely wounded a second time at Nevelle. In 1841-2 he commanded the land forces in China, and for the gallant manner in which he made the attack on Canton he was made a G. C. B., and when the campaign was concluded he was made a baronet. He was next dispatched to India, where, on the 29th of December, 1843, with the right wing of the army of the Gwalior he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore and captured fifty-six guns. In 1845-6 he gained several important victories over the Sheik army, for which services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and was raised to the peerage. He also conducted the campaigns of 1848-9 against the Sheiks in their last desperate struggle, finally subduing his determined enemy, but at a great sacrifice of life. His skill and success won for him additional rank in the peerage, while the East India Company granted him an annual pension of £2,000 a year. Parliament granted a similar pension to him and his next two successors in the Viscountcy. Lord GOUGH was Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Colonel-in-chief of the Sixtieth Royal Rifles, Colonel of the London Irish Volunteer Rifles, a Knight of St. Patrick, of the Star of India, and of St. Charles of Spain, and a Privy Councillor.

Fine Arts.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE MR. LEUTZE.

This evening a very interesting and important sale of paintings, objects of art, curiosities, books, &c., belonging to the late Mr. LEUTZE, will commence at the auction rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall, for the benefit of the family of the deceased artist. The collection of paintings embraces many from the artist's own hand, and a large number contributed by brother artists. There are, besides, several very interesting specimens of antique carved furniture, curiously ornamented guns of the very earliest manufacture, cross-bows, spear-heads, battle-axes, daggers, swords, and articles of ancient costume, most of which are of great value as curiosities and as artistic property. Among the books are some rare editions of illustrated works not often found in private libraries in this country. The collection is well worthy of the attention it attracts.

At the same sale several admirable water-colors by the English artist, WILLIAM L. THOMAS, will be disposed of. These works were on exhibition at the National Academy of Design a year ago, and attracted great attention, being among the best of the pictures exhibited.

The sale will be continued to-morrow night.

The City Chamberlain, Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY, reports that for the month of February last, he has paid into the City Treasury, as interest on moneys belonging to the City and County in his custody, the sum of $4,674 58, and this amount added to deposits of a similar character heretofore made by the Chamberlain, makes a grand total of $115,157 68, which has been accredited to this account.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Gen. Arrigo's Surrender to the Government Denied—Fresh Arrivals of Troops—The American Consul's Clerk Released.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 3.

The *Voz de Cuba* (newspaper) denies the report, recently published in the *Diario*, of the surrender of the revolutionary Gen. ARRIGO, pronouncing the story impossible and untrue. The *Diario* has lately become exceedingly sensational.

The steamer *Morro Castle*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Spanish man-of-war *Cadiz* arrived here to-day from Spain with 1,000 fresh troops.

Orders have been issued for the release of JOHN M. UTLEY, Consular Clerk in the American Consul-General's office. Mr. UTLEY has been in prison for nearly a month, not for any political offence, but on account of some trouble with a coachman.

The American brig *J. D. Lincoln*, which was detained here for taking cargo at Sierra Morena after that port was closed by DULCE's proclamation, finally obtained a clearance at the intercession of the American Consul.

Mr. UTLEY and Señors SARERA, LEON, ROSAS, CUBIAS, PINTADO and TRIIA, and five other prisoners claiming American citizenship, have been released.

The flagship *Contoocook* is here. Admiral HOFF is making active exertions for the protection of American citizens.

Reinforcements are being sent to the interior by railroad.

The steamer *Montezuma* has sailed for Nuevitas and other ports, taking $60,000 to pay the troops, and munitions of war.

A ship has been chartered to take 300 rebels to Fernando Po.

The Banco announces by authority that it will hereafter limit exchange of notes for gold to sums of $10.

The Government is advertising for horses and mules for the army.

The Bishop of Havana has offered a sixth of his income for three months for the support of the volunteers, and the Cathedral clergy have followed his example with one-tenth of their salaries. The religious brotherhoods are subscribing for the same object. A correspondent of the *Prensa* urges the Government to sequestrate the property of absent rebels.

Advices from Sagua report that the rebels on Saturday last tore up the railroad to that city, stopped a train of cars, mutilated the engine, and made prisoners of the engineer and railroad employes.

The Cuban rebels at Nassau are very active. It was reported that a steamer with a cargo of arms and crowded with men arrived at Ragged Island, on the 16th ult., on her way to Cuba.

An insurgent General has been captured and taken to Sagua la Grande, where he has been sentenced to be shot.

Commander SPENCER HUNTLEY, of the British war steamer *Cherub*, was recently drowned at Nassau by the upsetting of a boat in the surf.

Arrival of the Steamship Bienville—Later Mail News from the Ever-Faithful Isle.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Bienville*, from Havana, Feb. 26, and by the courtesy of Purser ALEXANDER, we are in receipt of Cuban news later by two days than that already at hand. The corps known as the *Chasseurs de Lomencas*, and numbering some 600 men, had arrived from Spain. An expedition of 1,000 men had departed for Cienfuegos; Gen. PUELLO was in command. Reports from Santiago de Cuba set forth no change in the situation. The insurgents were still devastating the district.

ASIA.

The Affair at Kohat Not a Disaster to British Arms.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.

Later advices from India announce that the affair at Kohat was not as disastrous as at first stated. The War Office has advices to-day stating that only one of the British soldiers was killed and two taken prisoners.

SPAIN.

Arrest of Carlist Leaders—Arms and Ammunition Seized.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 3.

Seven leaders of the Carlist movement have been arrested in Arragon. A quantity of arms and ammunition, which had been concealed by them, was discovered and seized, and important papers and correspondence also fell into the hands of the Government.

GERMANY.

The Ex-King of Hanover Protests Against the Confiscation of His Private Property.

BERLIN, Wednesday, March 3.

A document has appeared, signed by Ex-King GEORGE, of Hanover, protesting against the confiscation of his private property by the Prussian Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of Viscount Gough.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.

Viscount GOUGH died yesterday. He was nearly 90 years old.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Presentation of a Residence to Lieut.-Gen. Sherman by New-York Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Messrs. A. T. STEWART, HAMILTON FISH, BENJAMIN H. FIELD, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL and WILLIAM SCOTT, of the Committee appointed by the subscribers in New-York to the fund for the purchase of a residence and furniture for Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, attended by ALFRED M. HOYT, nephew of Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, Judge HILTON, SOLON HUMPHREY, also of the contributors, visited the army headquarters by appointment. On entering Gen. GRANT's office, Mr. STEWART approached him, and informed him that they had come prepared to consummate the purchase of his residence and furniture on I-street, for the purpose of presenting the same to Gen. SHERMAN, and at the same time handed to Gen. GRANT a check for $65,000. The General received the gentlemen cordially, and expressed his great gratification at Gen. SHERMAN's being the recipient of such a high mark of friendly consideration. The General then produced a deed of the house and bill of sale for the furniture, handsomely engrossed on parchment, signed and acknowledged for record, and bearing the requisite signatures of Gen. GRANT and his wife. This being completed it was evident the parties met as business men to finish the business with which they were intrusted. After a short interview with Gen. SHERMAN, who was attending to his duties at a desk in the same room while the Committee were engaged with Gen. GRANT, the Chairman, Mr. STEWART, made known their desire to have a private interview. Gen. SHERMAN then invited the Committee to an adjoining room usually occupied by Gen. RAWLINS, Chief-of-Staff, when Mr. STEWART, holding in his hand the subscription papers and deed and bill of sale, addressed Gen. SHERMAN as follows:

GENERAL: It is a great pleasure to me to be the medium of presenting this voluntary subscription of your friends and fellow-countrymen. If there was ever an instance of the pleasure being greater to give than to receive, this is certainly that one. I assure you that this may be accepted without any feeling of obligation on your part, as it is contributed in the sincere belief that your noble and effective services in behalf of our country in her hour of peril can never be compensated. We trust that the kind Providence who has in the past watched over, guided and protected you, on the battle-field and in the camp, may bless you with a long life, that you may enjoy the reward of a faithful public servant from a free and happy people.

Mr. STEWART then handed Gen. SHERMAN the subscription list and deed and bill of sale, remarking that the balance of subscription, now amounting to nearly $100,000, would be forwarded to him within a few days, and after the names shall have been obtained of a few gentlemen who desire to contribute; adding that a portion of this sum had been subscribed by Gen. SHERMAN's friends in Boston, whose names would be added to the list.

Gen. SHERMAN seemed much affected, and in replying to the speech of Mr. STEWART, said:

That this noble act of kindness was entirely unexpected by him until within a few days past, that in view of his coming to Washington he had been engaged in making arrangements for living here in a manner proportionate to his income, and in an humble but modest style. Of course this gift would enable him to live in a different manner than he had contemplated; that he assured the gentlemen that it should be held by him for the special benefit of his family and the education of his children; that beyond this purpose he intended never to touch himself, one dollar of it, and that apart from this he desired the contributors to understand that he should always be happy to welcome them in what might be regarded as their house, while visiting Washington, in order that he might know them and they know him more intimately, and that he could not further express his grateful sense of their kindness so unexpected and so generously accorded to him.

He then shook hands with all present. Mr. STEWART, while holding his hand, said that he desired to add one further remark, which was, that to no one were they more indebted in this undertaking than to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, whose energy and earnestness had contributed largely to its successful completion.

The Committee, after a brief and pleasant conversation for a few minutes, withdrew.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Summary of Recent Events in the Indian Territory—The Indians Going South.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 3.

A letter in the *Republican*, dated Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Feb. 14, gives the following account of affairs in the Indian country:

"I left Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters on the morning of the 10th inst., *en route* for Gen. CARR's camp, located on the San Francisco Creek, a tributary of the north fork of the Canadian River. On the night previous to my leaving, Gen. CUSTER returned from his fruitless search for the Cheyenne camp, near the mouth of Medicine Bluff Creek, at the eastern extremity of the Wachita Mountains, about 165 miles west, finding trails fresh, and all the Indians going rapidly south and west toward the headwaters of the Red River and the 'Staked Plains.' There are now about two hundred lodges of Cheyennes, ninety lodges of Arrapahoes and sixty lodges of Comanches on the war-path, together with a few Plain Apaches, and a few Kaws and the Dog soldiers, under 'Fall Ball,' chief of the land, numbering in all about one thousand warriors. Gen. CUSTER is now under orders to move west with his regiment, the Seventh U. S. Cavalry; and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers, under Col. CRAWFORD, to Elm Fork of the Red River, scouting the country from the head waters of that creek. Gen. E. A. CARR is to move south, locating his supply depot on the main Canadian River, near the 101st meridian of west longitude, moving thence south. Col. EVANS moves also south from his present command on Monument Creek, near the 100th meridian, on the Canadian River, having under his command the Third United States Cavalry and a small detachment of the Thirtieth Infantry, while Col. BROOKE marches from the west toward the same region, drawing his supplies from Fort Stanton. The intention of the General commanding is to drive the hostile savages toward one common centre, until one or all of the command can reach and chastise them as they deserve, or compel a surrender and submit to a settlement on their reservation on the terms proposed by the Government. Major INMAN, Assistant Quartermaster, is now *en route* to Gen. SHERIDAN's new supply department, located at the mouth of Sweetwater Creek, a tributary of the Elm fork of the Red River, with a train of two hundred and fifty wagons loaded with forage, subsistence stores, supplies for Gen. CUSTER's command are being rapidly forwarded from Forts Arbuckle and Gibson; and the Indian campaign must be brought to a close within the next two months. It is to be hoped that this may be final. When the Indians are taught what every army officer must learn, subordination to proper authority, then, and not till then, will hostilities cease. The Tenth United States Cavalry, under Major KIDD, is to be stationed at the new post to be established near the mouth of Medicine Bluff Creek, in the Kiou and Comanche Reservation, with good animals, ready to strike the Indians whenever they leave their Reservation."

Woman Suffrage in Wisconsin—Attempted Bribery in the Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 3.

Last night the Wisconsin Senate, by a vote of 21 to 6, indefinitely postponed the House bill proposing to submit to the people in 1870 the question of extending suffrage to women.

This morning, by a vote of 62 to 29, the Constitutional Amendment was ratified in the Assembly.

A sensation was created in Springfield this morning by Representative MUNSON's announcement in the Illinois House that, as Chairman of the Printing Committee, he had been offered $400 as a bribe, $200 of which he handed to the Clerk.

Col. JOHN VAN HORN, an ex-Alderman of this city, was arrested last night for shooting at his two daughters, one of whom he slightly wounded. He was to-day held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace.

Late Australian Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 3.

Two weeks' later Australian dates have been recived by sailing vessels. The commercial news is uninteresting. The reply of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce to the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce for a Customs Union was not considered conclusive. Further steps are to be taken.

Preparations for a Northern Territory expedition were proceeding rapidly. Recruits were offering freely for the New-Zealand service.

The excitement over the recent massacre is intense. The war is being conducted vigorously. Fifty-seven of the enemy had been killed by friendly Maoris in the recent battle.

It is stated that there is good reason to believe that the letters supposed to have been written by the King advising an uprising of the tribes, were not authentic.

Mauritius advices confirm the reported deficiency in the sugar crop.

Arizona intelligence to Feb. 1 states that the Apaches were committing depredations in every direction, and that the troops were unable to pursue them on account of the bad condition of the roads.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK CITY, March 4—1:15 A. M.

The following is a statement of the condition of the weather at the places named:

Plaister Cove—Clear and calm; weather moderate.
St. Johns—Overcast, mild, no wind.
Portland—Clear, moderate; wind north.
Boston—Clear and cold.
Springfield—Clear and cold.
New-Haven—Clear and cold.
Albany—Overcast and mild.
Philadelphia—Clear and cold.
Baltimore—Overcast; thermometer, 40°.
Washington—Overcast and mild; wind, southeast; thermometer, 42°.
New-Orleans—Drizzling rain.
Chicago—Clear and cold.
Cincinnati—Snowing until midnight.
Pittsburg—Clear and cold.
Buffalo—Very fine and clear all day; now calm and thawing; thermometer, 32°.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, March 3.—FRANK DE BLOIS, aged nine years, was drowned in a pond in Newport yesterday. About the same time two carpenters fell from the roof of a building owned by the father of young DE BLOIS. One of them, JOHN CLARKE, received injuries which will probably prove fatal. The other, WILLIAM CARPENTER, was less seriously injured.

BOSTON, March 3.—The bark *Hale Frank*, of Boston, from Portland for Buenos Ayres, before reported abandoned, was towed into Gloucester harbor last night, apparently in good order, with the exception of a leak. Capt. MERRILL, although deserted by the crew, remained by his vessel, and saw her safely into port.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—A Committee of the City Council, the Baxter's Fire Zouaves, National Guards, Wiccacoe Legion, Good Will Engine, Harmony Engine, Taylor Hose and Republican Invincibles, have left the city for Washington to-day, to attend the inauguration.

PORTLAND, Me., March 3.—The steamship *North American* sailed at 2 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, *via* Londonderry, having been detained since Saturday for the Canadian mails, the train having been delayed by immense snowdrifts above Island Pond. Some of the drifts are reported to be thirty feet in depth.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The bill to abolish transit duties on railroads and canals passing through this State was to-day passed by the Senate unanimously. It was sent to the House, where prompt passage is expected.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—The Democratic State Convention met at Lansing to-day, and nominated G. D. HUGHES, of Marshall, for Justice of the Supreme Court. The informal ballot stood—HUGHES 65, COOLEY 52, GREEN 7. COOLEY is the Republican nominee. On the first formal ballot HUGHES' nomination was made unanimous.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 3.—The examination of PYNE, the alleged wife poisoner, at Fitchburg, was to-day, at the request of the Attorney-General, again postponed until the 24th inst.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—Yesterday afternoon the Illinois Senate passed Mr. FULLER's Restrictive Railroad bill. As the railroad men make no objection, its passage by the House is certain.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—W. E. SMITH and ABRAHAM CLARKE, of New-York City, were arrested here to-day, charged with forging a check on the New-York and Erie Bank. The charter elections in Erie County have resulted the same as last year. There is a Republican majority of three in the County Board of Supervisors.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 3.—The West Virginia Legislature ratified the Suffrage amendment to the Constitution to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 3.—At a meeting of the Vessel Owners' Association to-day it was resolved that during 1869 freights will not be carried east of Cape Cod for less than $2 50 per ton, and to Rhode Island for less than $2 per ton.

SALEM, Mass., March 3.—NED O'BALDWIN, the Irish Giant, was bailed out to-day by JAMES D. SHEA, of Boston, and two other gentlemen.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—The attempt to pass all the special applications for charters for insurance companies under a special law, failed to-day in the House. The Transit Duty bill, reducing the per capita tax and duty on freight on the Camden and Amboy Railroads, and substituting a tax upon the Companies, passed the Senate and House to-day. The Governor will veto the bill to incorporate the Champion Base Ball Club of Jersey City.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—The claim of CHAS. HOWARD, for $250,000, against the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, was to-day decided in favor of the defendants, in the Circuit Court. The case was commenced in 1863 by the plaintiff for work performed in the construction of a portion of the railroad now occupied by the defendants. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 3.—The House refused, by a vote of 66 to 25, to pass the resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the reëstablishment of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces.

The announcement of the death of Gen. WYMAN B. S. MOORE was premature. He is very sick, in Virginia, but not dead.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 3.—The election for town officers in Columbia County took place yesterday, and resulted in the election of thirteen Democratic and seven Republican Supervisors—a Democratic gain of one in the Board. The political lines were very closely drawn, and the contest a most exciting one.

SHIPWRECK OFF NANTUCKET.

Loss of a New-York Ship on the Shoals—Two of the Crew Drowned and Two Frozen to Death—Terrible Suffering of the Survivors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1869.

Intelligence of the loss of the ship *Harry Bluff*, of New-York, Capt. OLIVER, on Nantucket Shoals, on Saturday last, together with a portion of her crew, is received here by the arrival of the brig *Clara Jenkins*, Capt. GILKEY, with the survivors. They tell a thrilling story of their perils and sufferings.

According to this the *Harry Bluff* sailed from Cadiz on the 16th of last January for Boston, with a cargo of 1,200 tons of salt and 300 casks of wine, and a crew of thirteen negroes and three or four white boys. After passing the Western Islands she encountered a succession of strong gales and high seas, and after a while intense cold weather. In the midst of this she sprung aleak, and it was found necessary to keep one pump going most of the time to keep her free from water. Thus the Captain managed to wear her toward the port for which she was bound until the South Shoal of Nantucket was reached. Here, a few minutes before midnight on Friday night she struck, and thumped on the hard sand in a manner to threaten her instant destruction. But, at length, she was worked free of the shoal, and anchored in thirteen fathoms of water. She then began to leak at a serious rate, and was soon nearly full of water. Her cargo of salt in the lower hold began to dissolve, and therefore, to prevent her from becoming top heavy, the crew were put to work to shovel the salt that was stowed between decks into the hold. But all their labor was useless, and at about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, it was thought best to abandon the vessel, she then having sixteen feet of water in the hold, and preparations were made accordingly.

And then the real sufferings of the men began. While attempting to launch the jolly-boat two of the crew fell into the sea and were drowned, and the boat was upset and rendered useless. Their names were W. SCHOLIS, of Nova Scotia, and T. SHORT, of Fall River. The officers and the remainder of the crew then succeeded in safely launching the longboat, and taking a small supply of provisions and some water, together with the seamen's clothing, got clear of the ship. There was a heavy sea on at the time, and to prevent the boat from swamping two bags of clothing belonging to the Captain were thrown overboard and used as a drag to steady it. But these were finally lost, and they got along as best they could without them, having many narrow escapes from drowning all together. During the following night they suffered keenly from the biting cold. The wind blew almost a gale from the northwest, freezing the flying spray as it swept over the men. At one time they passed so near a vessel as to plainly see men walking on her decks, but having no means of making a signal in the dark, and the sounds of the sea drowning the sound of their voices, they were passed by unobserved. They all began to despair of rescue. Every hour the danger of freezing to death increased and their sufferings grew almost unbearable. At last one seaman died, he was frozen to death. This was about two o'clock on Sunday morning. Two hours after another died; he, also, was frozen to death. Each one began to feel that death would not be long in reaching them all. At length another vessel was seen. She was signaled. The signal was answered and they were saved.

When taken on board of the ship, which was the *Clara Jenkins*, as above stated, the men were almost helpless. They had been exposed for nearly twenty-four hours in their open boat, and were badly frost-bitten in their hands and other exposed parts of their bodies. When the brig was coming up our harbor she was boarded by the revenue tug *Hamlin* by Collector RUSSELL, who had heard of her arrival below; and when he saw the condition of the rescued crew, he had them transferred directly to the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, without going through the usual forms. There they are now receiving every attention, and doubtless the lives of all will be saved notwithstanding their critical condition. The names of those frozen to death were JOHN BROWN, cook, colored, of Baltimore, and JOHN AUSTIN, colored, of the West Indies.

Capt. OLIVER gives the following as the particulars of the loss of his ship:

"The ship struck on Great Rip at midnight of Friday, Sancoty Head bearing north-northwest; wore ship and stood to the southward; saw breakers ahead; wore ship again, and stood north, intending to run over the north part of the shoal to get into deep water, but was obliged to wear again—breakers all round—Sancoty Light bearing northwest by west; the ship struck again very heavy and continued for half an hour; the ship then drifted over the shoal into thirteen fathoms of water; let go both anchors and paid out all the chain, the ship filling fast, and all hands at the pumps; the ship continuing to drift, cut away mainmast, the mizenmast going with it, when she brought up. In a short time the water was up to the between decks, and the ship listing to port, the water being over the main rail and even with the hatch; got out the longboat and left the ship, intending to hold on the stern until assistance came from the shore, but the tide running so strong was unable to reach the ship again."

The Captain speaks very warmly of the kindness of Capt. GILKEY of the brig by which he and his crew were rescued, and also of the attention and hospitality of the Collector. The cargo of salt and wine on board of the wrecked ship was insured in this city for $26,000 in the following offices: The Neptune, $10,000; Merchants, $8,000, Boylston, $8,000. The latter also had $1,000 on the Captain's personal effects, which were in the two bags used as a drag in the longboat, which were lost overboard.

MUNROE.

The Louisiana Congressmen.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 27.

We observe that the several gentlemen elected to the Forty-first Congress, to wit, Messrs. MCCRAINE, BAILEY and RYAN, of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, are in the city, on their way to Washington, to attend the opening of the Forty-first Congress. These gentlemen all have certificates of their election from Gov. WARMOUTH. Mr. HUNT, elected from the Second District, is in Washington, prosecuting his claim to his seat. He has no certificate, that having been given to Col. SHELDON, who, on the popular vote, fell behind some twelve thousand votes. In a district polling some 20,000 he received not 400 white votes, and is certified as the representative of the wealthiest district in Louisiana, and that in which there is the largest number of white citizens.

This result has been brought about by the exclusion of the whole vote of the City of New-Orleans, which constitutes four-fifths of the vote of the district. This exclusion has been made upon some idle technicality, or upon general allegation of frauds and intimidation of voters. This latter ground is that upon which Mr. ST. MARTIN's claim to his seat from the First has been disputed by Gen. [illegible]. Leaving out the City of New-Orleans, Mr. ST. MARTIN still has a majority, but it is charged that many negroes voted for him under duress. Testimony has been taken on this subject in this city, which reveals the fact that the whole pretext of the employment of menaces against the negroes is a sheer invention and fabrication of the carpet-baggers.

The Peabody Educational Fund.

The Houston (Texas) *Union* publishes the following reply from Rev. Dr. BARNAS SEARS to a letter from a gentleman in that city, inquiring why Texas was not admitted to the benefits of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund:

STAUNTON, Feb. 9, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: By the express direction of Mr. PEABODY, the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund are accountable to no one for their decisions; no States or individuals have any claims upon the benefits of the fund. I have no right, as agent of the trustees, to explain the reasons or motives of their actions. They might choose to say nothing, or to speak for themselves. My personal convictions, which I am willing to give you, is that Kentucky, Missouri and Texas were passed over because they suffered less from the effects of the war than other Southern States. It was to this latter class of States, most devastated by the war, that the aid furnished by Mr. PEABODY was intended to be given.

Very respectfully,
B. SEARS, General Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"Humpty Dumpty" may soon be called the "Methuselah" of the drama. Last night this entertaining hero was represented for the four hundredth time at the Olympic Theatre. The receipts of the box-office on this interesting occasion were within very few dollars of a thousand. Few plays which have attained notable "runs" in New-York have maintained such an even prosperity as this pantomime. "Uncle Tom" and the "Black Crook" are still ahead of "Humpty Dumpty" in respect of the number of representations, but those, we believe, are the only predecessors whom that hero of pantomime has to surpass, to take the lead among the great successes of the New-York stage. Only three members of the original cast, we are told, continue to represent the identical characters in which they appeared upon the first night of the piece—Mr. GEORGE FOX, Mlle. SANGALI and Mr. C. K. FOX! This trio have never been absent a night nor a *matinée* from their duties, and for four hundred times, through August heats and January frosts, they have pursued their diverting performances. Is it possible for an actor to assume a part for four hundred times without becoming more or less afflicted with it in his dreams and his sober life? It does not seem so; nor, indeed, does it appear as if they could ever wholly throw off the habits of their oft-repeated rôles. Habit, we are assured, becomes second nature. In that event it is frightful to contemplate the hereafter of the entertaining performers whom we have named above; what amount of pecuniary reward can reconcile Mr. FOX to a perpetual existence of chalk and broad grins of idiocy and stuffed bricks, or Mlle. SANGALI to an uninterrupted future of simpers and pirouettes?

VARIOUS DRAMATIC NOTES.

The manager of the Bowery Theatre has been six months preparing a pantomime which is to be brought out on next Monday night. It is called "The Seven Dwarfs," and a select company of notabilities has been invited to a full rehearsal of the piece, to take place on Sunday evening next.

Mlle. ZOE is playing this week at the Broadway Theatre in two dramas, "The French Spy" and "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish." Her benefit is announced for Friday evening. Miss REIGNOLDS' engagement begins on Monday next.

Some time ago it was announced that Mr. SOTHERN would come to Booth's Theatre in the Fall of this year. Then it was stated that Mr. SOTHERN had reconsidered his intention. Now we hear that Miss BATEMAN has signed an engagement to appear at Booth's, which covers Mr. SOTHERN's time; her opening night being fixed for Sept. 20.

Miss EFFIE GERMON has been engaged at Wallack's Theatre, and will make an early *début* in the new comedy of "School." Mr. O. MARLOWE has been engaged to appear in the same piece.

Mr. BROUGHAM's new simplification of SHAKESPEARE, which he calls "Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice," is to be produced on Monday next.

The eldest son of JOSEPH JEFFERSON—CHARLES—a young fellow of 18, and the image of his father, exhibits taste and talents for the stage, and will no doubt astonish his parent and the public one of these days. The JEFFERSONS and WARRENS are the oldest theatrical families of the American stage, and the footlight fever appears to be hereditary.

Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, the former New-York favorite, has organized a company to travel through the large towns of Missouri, with Mlle. TOURNOUR—a female gymnast of 15—as the star.

Miss MARRIOTT, the English actress, and Mr. CATHCART, who was over here with the KEANS, are to follow the FLORENCES at Wood's Museum.

Condition of Migaldo.

Our reporter yesterday visited the murderer, RINALDO MIGALDO, who is now lying in the hospital of the Sing Sing Prison, suffering from the effects of an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Our readers will remember that the convict made the attempt on Wednesday, the 24th ult., just before leaving his cell in the Tombs to go to State Prison with a Deputy Sheriff. When the parties had reached their destination the condition of the prisoner was discovered. The wound in his throat, inflicted by a piece of window-glass, and carefully bound up with a white neck-cloth, to prevent it being seen, had bled very freely, and MIGALDO was thought to be dying. Upon close examination of the gashes on the neck, it was seen that they had not reached the jugular vein, and the case was, therefore, not without hope. The best of surgical aid was provided, and under the most careful attention the man is speedily recovering, the probability being that in a few days he will be able to work. He at first declined to speak on the subject of the attempted self-destruction to the prison officials, but he yielded at length, and now freely converses with those whom he knows. He pretends to be sorry for the act, and says that he would not have done it but for the fact that he dreaded so much, on first thought, the horrors of a life-long imprisonment. He is closely watched by the keepers, who never leave his bedside, as it is feared by them that if opportunity offers he will make another effort to end his life.

Immigration.

The following is the return of arrivals at Castle Garden during February.

Ports of Clearance.	Vessels	Bondable passengers.	Not liable to bond.
Liverpool	12	2,127	235
London	3	380	16
Glasgow	4	310	26
Hamburg	4	615	..
Bremen	6	736	4
Totals	29	4,234	281

The following gives their destination: Arkansas, 1; Canada, 29; California, 111; Connecticut, 65; Colorado, 1; Delaware, 9; District of Columbia, 3; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 427; Iowa, 73; Idaho, 1; Indiana, 101; Kentucky, 48; Kansas, 24; Louisiana, 24; Massachusetts, 124; Maryland, 41; Maine, 1; Michigan, 77; Minnesota, 14; Missouri, 76; Mississippi, 1; New-Hampshire, 1; Nova Scotia, 3; New-York, 1,849; New-Jersey, 185; Nebraska, 10; North Carolina, 1; New-Brunswick, 1; Oregon, 12; Rhode Island, 42; Ohio, 320; Pennsylvania, 325; South Carolina, 2; South America, 1; Texas, 84; Tennessee, 10; Vermont, 9; Virginia, 12; West Indies, 3; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 192; Wyoming, 1. Total, 4,453. Up to March 30, the arrivals numbered 8,960 against 3,987 in 1868.

Arrest of an Alleged Incendiary.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives IRVING and COYLE, of the Central Police Office, arrested one JOHN H. BOTTS in a billiard saloon in Fourth-avenue, upon a charge of having fired a dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., on last Thursday night. The complaint upon which the arrest was ordered was made by Fire Marshal JACOBS, of Stamford, and it is also alleged that the accused has fired a number of houses in that city and its vicinity, causing wide-spread alarm and some considerable pecuniary loss. The prisoner, however, professed to be entirely innocent, and declared himself ready to return at once to Connecticut without waiting for the requisition of Gov. ENGLISH, which had been issued, but had not yet arrived, and without which he could not be legally removed from the State. As he waived his rights, he was last evening taken to Stamford by Detective IRVING and delivered to the authorities of that city.

Capture of a Notorious Swindler.

Hundreds of persons throughout the United States will be pleased to hear of the capture and punishment of the notorious swindler, Rev. Mr. WOOD, *alias* Mason, *alias* Taylor, &c., &c., who for the past few years has been living handsomely on the credulity of honest people.

His arrest was effected at Worcester, Mass., about a week ago, and was brought about by the publication in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the villain's doings in this City. WOOD, it appears, left New-York immediately after our exposition of the manner in which he had cheated the proprietor of Sweeny's Hotel, and the firm of Messrs. F. C. BARNUM & Co., clothiers, by false representations. He took up his march for Boston, stopping on the way at various places, and in each instance he duped hotel-keepers and others out of various sums of money. At Worcester he swindled the proprietor of the Bay State Hotel, who, after his departure, read our description of him, and, by means of the telegraph, caught him before he had proceeded much further. He was convicted and sentenced to serve the State for two years in the work-house. According to the latest accounts, he is now endeavoring to deceive the authorities by preaching every Sunday to the other prisoners, and pretending in many ways that he is a Christian man, who has been wrongly condemned. He is thus endeavoring to secure his pardon from the Governor, but it is likely that the New-Yorkers who have suffered from his pranks will spoil his little game by presenting to the Executive, in a few days, the real history of the arrant swindler, whose clever performances have given him a national reputation. The Police of Rochester will claim him for trial as soon as the present term shall have been served, and then others will follow, perhaps until the close of his infamous life.

The Murderer Real.

The fate of the murderer, JOHN REAL, seems now to have been settled beyond peradventure, as it is generally understood that a direct appeal, recently made to Gov. HOFFMAN by the most influential friends of the prisoner for a commutation of sentence, has utterly failed. The Governor is reported to have said to the parties who waited upon him on that errand that he had been Mayor of New-York long enough to know that the worst thing that could possibly be done at this juncture would be to interfere with the course of the law in this case. REAL received the announcement very coolly, it is said, and told a visitor yesterday that he felt certain of escaping. He said that he had suffered enough already for his crime, and added that his friends thought so, too, and that the most influential politician in the City was working with the Governor in his behalf. It is stated by those familiar with the Sheriff's Office that O'BRIEN will not hang his "pet," but will absent himself from the scene of the execution, and allow the Under Sheriff to do the work.

New Railroad Route to and from Sharon and Lebanon Springs.

A railroad will be completed by July 1 from Cobleskill to Sharon, in connection with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Passengers, and especially invalids, will appreciate the comforts of a passage up the Hudson by daylight to Albany, landing near the depot, and thence proceeding without change of "broad-gauge cars" to Sharon, thus avoiding the long and tedious up-hill ride by coach. Returning, the day boats will be reached without the necessity of leaving Sharon at an unseasonable hour in the morning. By the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad, visitors to Lebanon and the White Mountains can avail themselves of a new and comfortable route by day boats to and from Hudson.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A German aged about 24 years, and about five and a half feet in height, at an early hour yesterday morning was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in Houston-street, between Mott and Elizabeth. He was removed by the Police to Bellevue Hospital, where the Surgeon declared that he was under the influence of poison, and that there is little chance of his recovery. When found he was respectably dressed in dark coat and pants, black velvet vest, blue necktie, black hat and gaiters, but there was nothing upon the person by which his identity could be established.

The Homœopathic Medical College had its ninth commencement at the rooms of the Historical Society yesterday evening. Degrees were conferred on twenty-four graduates, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Dr. CHAS. J. MANSFIELD and Prof. F. W. HUNT.

The Union League Club have ordered a salute in Madison-square at the hour of the inauguration, and calcium lights and music on the balconies of the Club-house in the evening.

The safety deposit companies established in this City have proved to be so useful and so prosperous that their number is increasing. The banks are connecting such establishments with their regular business, and offer inducements to all who have valuables to be stored. The National Park Bank have a safe deposit vault in their banking building of ample dimensions, well lighted and ventilated. It is for the accommodation of their dealers and others. Perfect safety is promised to all who place anything there for safe keeping.

At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District German Republican Club, last night, resolutions were adopted condemning the bill introduced into Congress by Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, relating to the naturalization of foreigners.

The Old School Presbyterian Assembly will meet at Dr. SPRING's church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, on the third Thursday of May. The New School Assembly will meet in this City at the same time. These Conventions are looked forward to with much interest, as it is believed a union will be effected by the two branches of the Church.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning. The report of Chief Engineer KINGSLAND for February shows that there were 60 fires during that month.

The Board of Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday, considered the petition of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, for the formation of a new Police Precinct within the boundaries of that Ward. No definite conclusion was reached, but it is thought that the request of the petitioners will be granted.

Officer REVEILLE, of the Third Precinct, during Tuesday night discovered two burglars attempting to force their way into the premises No. 308 Washington-street. They fled at his approach, and were not arrested.

Yesterday morning the Police found under Pier No. 42, North River, a small boat containing six bags of cotton, which are presumed to have been stolen.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver his interesting and instructive lecture on "The Lost Arts," at Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, this evening. Proceeds to aid a Sunday school library fund.

A concert will be given by the members of the New-York Harmonic Society, in St. John's M. E. Church, Fifty-third-street, near Broadway, this (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

Deputy Marshal THOMPSON received a pardon to-day from the President, for BROCKWAY, who was convicted of counterfeiting some time ago, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for fifteen years.

A general Committee meeting of the Manhattan circles of the Fenian Brotherhood was held at their central headquarters, No. 323 Broadway, last evening, at which it was decided to give a public reception to the released patriots, WARREN and COSTELLO, upon their arrival. No definite plans were determined on, except the selection of the place, at Cooper Institute Hall.

Yesterday afternoon the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York held a meeting, RICHARD L. LARREMORE, Esq., presiding. The venerable President of the College, Prof. HORACE WEBSTER, D. D., LL.D., offered his resignation, giving as a reason his advanced age. The resignation was accepted with expressions of regret, and Prof. WEBSTER was requested to continue in office until a successor shall have been appointed.

Last evening a quarrel occurred in the saloon No. 197 South-street, in which MICHAEL DONOVAN was struck on the head with a shovel by JAMES SMITH, and severely wounded over the eye. SMITH was arrested and locked up in the Oak-street Station-house.

Mrs. ELIZA HINLEY, of No. 659 Third-avenue, was on a visit yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn, and being taken with a fit was placed in a carriage to be taken home, but died before reaching there. The Coroner's office was notified.

A fire occurred last evening in the apartments of NUGENT HOFFMAN, on first floor of No. 169 Suffolk-street, doing a damage of $200 to furniture. Insured for $1,000 in the Relief Insurance Company.

New-Jersey.

Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, commenced an inquest yesterday on the body of a young American girl, ANNA SMITH, who had committed suicide the evening previous by taking an ounce of Paris green. She resided as a domestic in a family in Hudson City, and was noticed on Wednesday last to be unusually despondent. On being asked the reason, she admitted having taken a dose of Paris green. A doctor was called in as soon as possible, an antidote given and the girl was hurried off to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, where death ensued within a few hours. A broken love engagement is supposed to have been the cause of the committal of the act.

PETER HOCH, a German working in the Danforth locomotive shop, Paterson, was run over yesterday, by an eastward bound train while crossing over a new iron bridge near the city. He was watching the approach of a westward bound train when the accident happened.

A new railroad between Sufferns and Jersey City, *via* Paramus and Englewood, is much spoken of and highly commended.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 81¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25; Illinois, 97½; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 3.

The Bourse closed firm last night. Rentes, 71f. [illegible]c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 3—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum is dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3.

Linseed Oil, £32 15s. ⅌ ton.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON—The market closed unchanged last night.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 32¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 3—1 P. M.

Cotton firmer but not quotably higher.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 3.

The Cotton market opens dull and unchanged for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for money and account.

American Securities closed quiet and steady.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	81¼
Illinois Central Shares	97¼
Erie Railway Shares	24¾
Atlantic and Great Western	32

Railways closed easier.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, March 3—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 3.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 71f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 3—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet and steady.

Middling Uplands	11⅞d.
Middling Orleans	12⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Western declined to 31s. for old and 30s. for new.

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE—Quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 3—Evening.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 9½d. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 3—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet, on spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, was last quoted at 141f. 50c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 3.

The SUGAR market continues dull and inoperative. EXCHANGE is a shade firmer in tone.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 3.

EXCHANGE on New-York weak, but rates unchanged. FLOUR dull and almost nominal; Spring Extras, $5@$6 62½. WHEAT easier; No. 1 at $1 21@$1 22; No. 2 advanced ½c., regular, at $1 14. CORN active but declined ½c.@¾c.; New, 55½c., no grade, 57½c.@58c. OATS dull and weak; No. 2 at 55½c.@55¾c. RYE, $1 16@$1 20. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 at $1 80@$1 81; sales 1,800 bushels good to choice at $1 90@$2 10. WHISKY in good demand at 90c.; held at 90½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK nominal at $32. LARD steady at 18¼c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS steady at $12 25@$12 75. Live HOGS firm and steady at $9@$10 90. CATTLE in fair demand; range at $4 40@$6 20. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 3,600 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON stiffer; Middling, 28¼c.; sales, 2,800 bales; receipts, 2,121 bales; exports, 126 bales. GOLD, 132⅝. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 144; Commercial, 142¾@143¼. SUGAR dull and nominal; Common, 12½c.@13c.; Prime, 15½c.@15¾c.; Yellow, 17½c. MOLASSES dull and lower; Prime, 72½c.@75c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 45; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $7 32. CORN steady at 78c.@79c. OATS scarce; sales at 80c. BARLEY unchanged. PORK dull at $33 75. BACON—Jobbing sales 15¼c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 21½c. WHISKY dull; Western rectified, 92½c.@97½c. COFFEE steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 3.

FLOUR in moderate demand; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 48@$1 53 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN and OATS unchanged. COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 28c. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand; sales of 170 hhds. at $3 35@$9 50, Trash and Lugs; $12 60@$18 00 for Leaf. WHISKY, 90c.@93c.; demand light. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Mess PORK sold at $32; Bulk Sides, 14¼c.@15¼c. BACON neglected and nominal; Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides, 14c.@17c.@17½c. HAMS, 16½c.@19½c. LARD—Sales Prime City at 18¼c. Gold, 131¼.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 3.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON closed heavy. CORN firmer at 58c.@64c. in bulk, delivered, and 70c.@72c. for Choice and Fancy White, sacked. OATS firm at 67c.@68c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at $1 35. WHISKY steady at 90c. Mess PORK, $32 50. Bulk MEATS steady; Loose Clear Rib Sides, 16½c. BACON—Jobbing Sales—Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD—Jobbing lots in Tierce, 19c. CATTLE dull at $5@$7, gross. HOGS steady at $9@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 3.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White, and $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 65; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 60; Choice White Canada, $2. CORN held at 90c. for No. 1. OATS, 70c. for Western. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 65c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3.

FLOUR unchanged and inactive. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN dull and scarce; sales 1 car lots New at 80c. on the track. OATS nominal at 68c. RYE firmly held at $1 30 for Western, $1 33 for State. BARLEY quiet; sales 800 bushels at $1 85. PORK firm at $32 50 for heavy Mess. LARD steady at 20¼c. SEEDS firm; quotations unchanged; little doing. HIGHWINES nominal at 87c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, March 3.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT—Amber, $1 55 on the spot; and $1 56 seller last half of March; $1 52 buyer March; White Michigan, $1 87½; Mixed Red, $1 55. CORN quiet at 69c. for No. 2, and 70c. for No. 1 Michigan. OATS quiet and steady at 62c. for Michigan. RYE quiet at $1 30@$1 32. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 3.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled and lower; No. 2, $1 11¾; No. 1 at $1 17¾. OATS closed advancing; sales at 55c. CORN steady at 60c. for New. RYE steady at $1 17. BARLEY, $1 35. PROVISIONS unchanged. Dressed HOGS $12 50@$12 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 3.

TOBACCO—Sales 133 hhds. Good Lugs to Medium Cutting Leaf at $8@$18. COTTON, 27½c. Mess PORK, $32@$32 50. LARD, 19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Bulk Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c., all packed. FLOUR, $6 50@$7. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 60. CORN, 65c.@66c. OATS, 65c.@66c. WHISKY, 90c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON—Receipts, 706 bales; exports, 479 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6@$6 50. CORN, 75c. PORK, $33 50. Bulk MEATS firm; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 13½c. Dressed HOGS, $11@$12.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON—More doing and prices firm; sales 700 bales Middlings at 28½c.; receipts, 621 bales; exports—To the continent, 128 bales; coastwise, 587 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON market opened with a fair demand and closed dull; sales 380 bales; receipts, 219 bales; Middlings, 27c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; sales, 800 bales; Low Middlings, 28¾c.; receipts, 45 bales; exports, 3,197 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, March 3.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 365 bales; exports, coastwise, 485 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 3.

Stocks irregular; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾; Gold, 132⅝.

At the Normal California and New-York Employment Exchange, No. 136 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the drug store, in charge of a corps of American ladies, all kinds of German, American, Irish, &c., help can be found; situations obtained for none but respectable servants; such only can find employment immediately.—*Advertisement.*

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA FOOD cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Phthisis, Cough, Asthma & Nervousness. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. 163 William-st., N.Y., & all chemists.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week.

Among other features of interest are presented the latest Washington news, with full reports of affairs at the National capital; cable dispatches, giving accounts of the progress of the Paris Peace Conference; and of many other valuable points of information from the Old World. Graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

[illegible] the sale of the valuable store property [illegible] of Broadway and [illegible], by order of the executors of [illegible], and to be made this day at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's and Atkins & Miller's new stores, and of the site lately purchased by Lord & Taylor, of the [illegible] Hotels, St. James, St. Germain and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine troches.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The original W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—DU BOIS.—On Tuesday, March 2, at Willett-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. James W. Horne, GEORGE W. ARNOLD to Miss FANNIE A., daughter of Abraham H. Du Bois, all of this City.

BESANT—JARVIS.—On Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, THOMAS BESANT to JULIA A., daughter of the late Noah Jarvis, Esq.

LAWRENCE—FOWLER.—On Tuesday, March 2, at St. Ann's Chapel, Brooklyn, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., assisted by Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., E. H. LAWRENCE to Miss EDITH E., daughter of the late Charles C. Fowler.

LOVE—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869, at the residence of John Turner, Esq., Richmond Valley, S. I., by Rev. Wm. B. Harris, Mr. JOSEPH LOVE to Miss ELIZA A. TAYLOR.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Wednesday morning, March 3, HERBERT LAWRENCE, youngest son of Nicolas and Margaretta R. Anthony, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 54 West 18th-st. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ALTHAUSE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, March 1, CARRIE, daughter of S. Birdsall and Christiane C. Althause, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 79th-st., first house east of 2d-av., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BOOTH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, Mrs. REBECCA BOOTH, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, Samuel and Wm. C. Booth, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 95 Lawrence-st., on Thursday afternoon, March 4, at 2 o'clock.

BEARDSLEE.—At Somerville, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 28, CHARLES BEARDSLEE, late of St. Louis, Mo., aged 50 years, 5 months and 17 days.

Body taken to St. Louis for interment.

CHEW.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 2, at the residence of John L. Rogers, MARY CHEW, aged 85 years, sister of the late Beverley Chew, of New-Orleans, and of the late Robert Chew, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on Friday, at 11½ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers, and papers of Fredericksburg, Va., please copy.

COCHRAN.—At Rome, Italy, SAMUEL COCHRAN, son of the late James B. Cochran, in the 24th year of his age.

FLENDER.—On Wednesday, March 3, JOHN F. FLENDER, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JANES.—On Tuesday, March 2, at his late residence, Morrisania, N. Y., of congestion of the brain, ADRIAN JANES, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at his late residence this (Thursday) morning at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven Depot on the arrival of the 10½ A. M. train (Harlem Railroad) from 26th-st. and 4th-av., returning at 1½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

☞ Hartford, Conn., daily papers please copy.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—On Tuesday, March 2, MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of A. F. and Mary Ockershausen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 11 West 20th-st., on Friday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PLATT.—At Oswego, on Saturday, Feb. 27, of pneumonia, ROBERT PLATT, son of Hon. James Platt, in the 51st year of his age.

PITTIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, WILLIAM D. H. PITTIS, youngest son of the late Thomas Pittis, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 40 East 19th-st.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, WALTER JARVIS, son of Henry J. and Juliette Raymond, in the 18th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 12 West 9th-st., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, March 2, MARY JACKSON, wife of Benjamin D. Smith, and daughter of Joseph H. Jackson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

Funeral service at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Friday, March 5, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, March 2, STEWART R. SMITH, aged 22 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 275 Elizabeth-st., on Thursday at 1 P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday morning, March 2, at his late residence, No. 41 Lafayette-place, ISRAEL UNDERHILL, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, March 4, at 10 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

WARD.—Suddenly, at Morrisania, on Monday, March 1, his birthday, HENRY WARD, aged 77 years.

His friends and relatives, particularly those of Bloomfield, N. J., his native place, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his daughter, No. 104 East 4th-st., this City, on Thursday at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, March 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending March 6, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY at 9:30 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 9:15; C and O, 9:00; D and E, 8:45; F and G, 8:05 A. M. On THURSDAY at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

JUST RECEIVED AT JOHN F. HENRY'S, No. 21 Park-Row,

10 Cases Lubin's assorted perfumes, genuine.
20 Cases German Cologne, genuine.
20 Cases Coudray's and Violet's Goods.
5 Cases Pinaud's and Rimmel's Perfumes.
10 Cases Low's B. W. Soaps.
20 Cases Urates and Arcosaine.
50 Cases Vosburg's ass't Perfumes and Pomades.
Full assortment Fancy Goods, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Hair Oils, Cosmetiques, &c., &c.
☞ Will remove 1st of May to extensive premises No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

C. F. A. HINRICHS, Successor to M. WERCKMEISTER, has removed, March 1, to the spacious premises, Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Park-place, northwest corner of Church-st., up stairs, where, with better accommodations, he will continue the fancy goods, china, glass and toy business, as carried on for the last forty-eight years at No. 150 Broadway. Thanking his customers for past favors, he respectfully solicits the continuance of their patronage and invites them, as well as the public generally, to favor him with their orders.

TO ONE AND ALL.

Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by all druggists.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY FOR MARCH NOW READY.

In this number is commenced CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY, PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

THE GALAXY IS THE MOST ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, BRILLIANT, ENTERTAINING AND ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

This number contains sixteen extra pages, or 160 in all.

Price 35 cents per number; $4 per year.
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Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, to English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

REAL ESTATE PROCEEDINGS.

The usual crowd assembled yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, and the bidding was quite as spirited as any day this week.

West side lots are in great demand, and although the market offers almost daily excellent lots, located anywhere between Sixtieth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets, and from Broadway to the North River, yet, contrary to the rules which govern all other markets, the demand increases with the supply. It seems almost impossible to get ground enough to satisfy the eager purchasers. Four lots on Sixty-second-street, between the Boulevard and Eighth-avenue, 25x100.5, were sold by JAMES M. MILLER. They were started at $7,500, but ran up with great rapidity and were sold at $14,250 each. There were very many bidders and the purchaser was fortunate in securing them, even at that price. Four lots on Seventy-second-street, west of Broadway, 25x70, were promptly sold at $8,200 each, and four others, 25x70, west of and adjoining these, brought $5,750 each.

Remembering the amount of money which must be expended in opening streets, grading, paving, &c. &c., the prices paid for up-town lots seem most extravagant. The easy terms on which they are purchased doubtless adds to the price and makes them sell at much higher rate than they otherwise would. In the most cases but 10 ₱ cent. is required to be paid on the day of sale; 20 or 30 ₱ cent. more within sixty days, and 60 or 70 ₱ cent. is allowed to remain on mortgage for from three to five years. This keeps alive the spirit of speculation. Many lots sold on these terms are resold within three or four months from the time of purchase, and the purchaser realizes a very handsome profit from the increased value.

The Westchester property sold by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. also brought stiff prices. These lots seemed to be bought by persons residing in the neighborhood, who desired to improve them. The faces were generally strange, not those who frequent the Exchange, but persons who came for the express purpose of investing in this property, and who were not interested in any of the other sales that were going on around them. Four lots on the Boston Road brought $3,000 each; four others on Wesley-place, $1,425 each, and the other lots on First-street, Cliff-street, Woodlawn and Grove-avenue brought proportionate prices.

A very large crowd collected about the stand of Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, who were selling the "Kingsland property," consisting of two hundred and fifty lots situate in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn. The bidding was spirited, and the lots all sold well.

The value of Brooklyn property is increasing steadily. The extreme high prices at which all lots in the vicinity of the Central Park or the Boulevard are held is driving many of our best citizens to other cities for residence. Lots in the vicinity of Prospect Park may be bought at from two to three thousand dollars, and they are quite as convenient to the business portions of this City as lots at the extreme upper end of the island. Comparatively, Brooklyn lots are much the cheaper, and capitalists are beginning to realize the fact. Property at Flatbush, East New-York and Bay Ridge already feels the inflation of the New-York market, and it is but fair to suppose that they will very soon be brought more prominently in the market, and their value will then rapidly increase.

The sales for to-day embrace several pieces of very valuable improved real estate.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell four lots on the west side of Third-avenue, commencing at One Hundred and Third-street; eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, and west of Third-avenue. These lots are very finely located, and will sell well. Also four lots on Seventh-avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, (Boulevard;) three lots on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, immediately in the rear of the above; one on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, east of Fifth-avenue, and four lots in Washington-street.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the three lots of ground, with the improvements, Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Duane-street, south side, west of Broadway.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the four-story brick store and lot No. 19 South William-street, running through to Nos. 49 and 51 Stone-street; the four-story brick store No. 40 Pearl-street, running through to No. 22 Bridge-street, and the store and lot No. 27 South William-street, running through to No. 31 Stone-street.

Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. have an executors' sale of property on Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Seventy-sixth streets, Avenue A and D, and the property now occupied as a hotel, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell 100 lots, including water-front on the "Delaplaine Estate," Eighth Ward, Brooklyn. These lots are situated on the Second-avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and the block bounded by Forty-first and Forty-second streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues, and are in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed new ferry from the Battery to Green Wood Cemetery.

The sales for Friday are not very large. Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will offer property on Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Park avenues; also, on Twenty-seventh-street, East Tenth-street and Rutgers-place, New-York. On Monday, they will offer fifty-four lots on the Boulevard, Eleventh-avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, near the Riverside Park, when another very large crowd will undoubtedly attend, and the prices brought be probably even greater than at any previous sale.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3½-story brick house and lot, s. s. 73d-st., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 20x102.2, Mr. McNevedy ... $12,250
1 lot No. 494 Pearl-st., s. s. 73.7 ft. n. of Madison-st., 25x123.5, Wm. Sieger ... 14,000

By James M. Miller.

4 lots n. s. 62d-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.5, Mr. Conroy ... $14,250
4 lots s. s. 72d-st., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., J. B. Smith ... 8,200
4 lots adjoining, B. Bergh ... 5,750

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick and 2-story frame houses and lot No. 420 Cherry-st., lot 25x97.8, J. W. McCarthy ... $7,300
4-story and 3-story brick houses and lot No. 51 Jackson-st., lot 25x78, J. Kelly ... 10,850
4-story brick store and lot No. 48 Front-st., lot 25x90.4, J. Phelan ... 12,600
4-story brick store and lot No. 38 Water-st., lot 25x126.11, C. H. Southard ... 12,600
3-story brick house and lot No. 268 Henry-st., lot 25x97.4, N. Marks ... 9,300
3-story brick house and lot No. 12 Washington-square, lot 21.6x144.6, J. Miller ... 20,750
3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 85 Washington-square, lot 25x100, J. Schenck ... 34,000
4-story brick store and lot No. 1,072 2d-av., lot 20.10x70, J. Lester ... 17,000
4-story brick store and lot adjoining, (No. 1,070,) lot 20x10x70, J. Lester ... 16,300
3-story brown-stone house and lot, s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., lot 20.5x80, H. Hyman ... 22,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4-story brick house and lot No. 128 East 13th-st., near Irving-place, Alex. Macary ... $24,670
4-story brick house and lot No. 164 Water-st., near Fletcher-st., lot 17.10x80.2, Mr. [illegible] ... 22,700
3-story brick house and lot No. 26 Beach-st., near Hudson-st., lot 27x100, Mr. Burdell ... 22,800
2 four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 68 and 70 Irving-place, near East 18th-st., each lot 25x[illegible], C. H. Kerman ... 38,700

By Johnson & Miller.

3-story house and lot No. 35 E. 73d-st., n. s., lot 17x102.2 ... $11,750
House and lot adjoining, No. 33, lot 17x102.2 ... 11,300

HARLEM.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3 lots n. s. 116th-st., 203 ft. e. of Avenue A, each 20x100.11, Chas. H. Swan ... $4,800
2 lots n. s. of 118th-st., 203 ft. e. of Avenue A, each 20x100.11, Rathgeber & Co. ... 5,250
2 lots adjoining the above, w. s., each 20x100.11, Rathgeber & Co. ... 5,150
1 lot adjoining, same size, Rathgeber & Co. ... 2,425
3 lots n. s. 118th-st., 143 ft. e. of Avenue A, each 20x100.11, John H. Williams ... 7,575
1 lot adjoining, same size, John H. Williams ... 2,500
Brick stable and lots adjoining, same size, Chas. H. Swan ... 6,900
3 lots, e. s. Avenue A, 40 ft. s. 119th-st., each 20x95, Charles H. Swan ... 12,000

FOREST GROVE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Plot No. 75—Stone mansion and 12 city lots on Westray-place, W. Bales ... $20,500
77—Lots Nos. 262 to 270 on 1st-st. and Westray-place, W. G. Gregg ... 3,775
80—Outbuildings and lots No. 309 on Westray-place ... 3,700
81—Lots Nos. 126 to 129, in the rear of the above, L. Lannier ... 2,800
82—Lots Nos. 304 to 307 on Westray-place ... 3,300
83—Lots Nos. 129 to 132, in rear of the above ... [illegible]
84, lots Nos. 288 to 310 on Westray-place ... [illegible]
[illegible]
87, lots Nos. 214 to 216, on Cliff-st., corner Westray-place, 25x125 ... 4,700
97, 98, 99 and 100, lots Nos. 280 to 288, Boston road ... 12,000
101 to 108, lots Nos. 284 to 290, adjoining ... 24,400
109 to 112, lots Nos. 292 to 298, adjoining ... 11,500
113 and 114, lots Nos. 296 and 297, adjoining ... 2,800
115 and 116, lots Nos. 298 and 299, adjoining ... 2,800
117 to 127, lots Nos. 136 to 146, adjoining ... 22,000
128, lot No. 234, adjoining ... 2,500
129, lot No. 232, adjoining ... 2,400
130, lot No. 232, on Cliff-st. ... 2,700
131 to 136, lots Nos. 227 to 231, adjoining ... 11,200
4 lots on Grove-st., 100 ft. from Cliff-st., each 25x100 ... 3,600

By J. Cole.

4 lots n. s. of Douglas-st., each 25x112, J. Thornburn, for ... $840
4 lots s. w. cor. of Douglas-st. and Ralph-av., each 25x100, J. Thornburn ... 920
4 lots on Ralph-av., in rear of the above, each 25x100, J. Thornburn ... 900
2 lots s. e. cor. of Douglas-st. and Ralph-av., J. Thornburn ... 410
2 lots in rear of the above, Andrews ... 675
2 lots n. s. of 22d-st., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., each 25x100, J. Brunder ... 2,600
1 lot s. s. of 21st-st., in rear of above, 25x100, J. Brunder ... 775
2-story frame house and lot adjoining, lot 25x100, J. Brunder ... 5,100
1 lot adjoining, J. Brunder ... 775
2-story frame house and lot adjoining, lot 25x100, G. W. Platt ... 2,300

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.—Kingsland Property, Seventeenth Ward.

1 lot corner of Meeker-av. and Varick-st., 25x100 ... $775
1 lot on Meeker-av., adjoining, same size ... 750
1 lot on Meeker-av., adjoining, same size ... 750
1 lot on Meeker-av., adjoining, same size ... 750
1 lot on Meeker-av., adjoining, 25x125 ... 750
1 lot on Meeker-av., adjoining, 25x142.6½ ... 850
1 lot on Meeker-av., adjoining, 25x131 ... 750
1 lot on Meeker-av., adjoining, 25x118.11½ ... 700
1 lot corner Varick-st. and Meeker-av., 25x100 ... 750
3 lots adjoining, same size, each ... 700
2 lots on Meeker-av., same size, each ... 700
1 lot on Meeker-av., 25x100 ... 675
1 lot on Varick-st., near Meeker-av., 25x100 ... 625
2 lots on Varick-st., adjoining, 25x125 each ... 550
1 gore lot, corner Varick and Nassau sts. ... 1,300
1 lot on Nassau-st., adjoining, 25x130.4½ ... 550
1 lot on Nassau-st., adjoining, 25x127.9½ ... 500
1 lot on Nassau-st., adjoining, 25x102.9½ ... 475
1 lot on Nassau-st., adjoining, 25x102.9½ ... 480
1 lot on Nassau-st., adjoining, 25x102.9½ ... 450
1 lot on Nassau-st., adjoining, 25x102.9½ ... 460
1 lot corner Vandam and Nassau sts., same size ... 550
1 lot in Vandam-st., rear of above, 25x125 ... 400
1 lot in Vandam-st., adjoining, 25x124.3½ ... 400

10 lots on Morse-st., corner Bridgewater-st., together with docking privileges and ½ of Morse-st., each lot 25x100, each ... 12,500
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., near Meeker-av., 25x82.9½ ... 465
1 lot on Meeker-av., near Bridgewater-st., 25x128.3½ ... 800
1 lot adjoining, 25x148.4½ ... 750
1 lot on Varick-st., near Meeker-av., 25x125 ... 560
2 lots adjoining, same size, each ... 460
1 lot on Varick-st., near junction of Nassau-st., same size ... 475
1 lot adjoining, 25x160.9½ ... 450
1 lot adjoining, 25x126.4 ... 450
1 lot adjoining, 25x121.7½ ... 430
1 lot adjoining, 25x107.7½ ... 410
1 lot adjoining, 25x92.6 ... 375
1 lot adjoining, 25x77.11½ ... 3,000
1 lot adjoining, 25x63.4½ ... 310
1 lot adjoining, 25x48.10 ... 275
1 gore lot adjoining, 11.10 ft. front and 78.2½ ft. deep ... 250
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., near Varick-st., 25x82.9 ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x77.11½ ... 380
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x82.9 ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x207.5½ ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x122.7½ ... 380
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x136.3 ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x165.9½ ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x148.3 ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x148.4½ ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x131.5 ... 410
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x114.4½ ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x97.7½ ... 400
1 lot on Bridgewater-st., adjoining Varick-st., 25x[illegible] ... 400
1 lot, 25 feet front on Bridgewater-st., and 25 feet front on Meeker-av., triangular, 48.10½x47.10½ deep ... 675

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., w. s., 15 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x87.6 ... $22,500
Broadway, s. w. cor. 21st-st., 48.10x35.6x46x52.2; 21st-st., s. s., 223 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x46 ... 250,000
Bethune-st., s. s., 168 feet e. of Washington, 22.3x84.5 ... 114,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 251 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100 ... 28,500
Chrystie-st., s. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x100 ... 18,000
Grand-st., n. w. corner of Wooster-st., 25x80x25x[illegible] ... 22,600
Forsyth-st., No. 64, 25x100 ... 15,500
Madison-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x76 ... 21,500
Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 ... 15,750
Rivington-st., n. w. corner of Ludlow-st., 25x80 ... 14,000
Willett-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100 ... 12,300
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25.11x94.11 ... 26,400
[illegible]
10th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Avenue D, 40x94.9 ... 10,000
13th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103 ... 5,625
13th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3 ... nom.
[illegible]
51st-st., s. s., cor. Beekman-place, 25x100 ... 14,000
[illegible]

Broadway, No. 652, 10 years, per year ... $12,500
Broome-st., No. 224, 3 years, per year ... 380
Chambers-st., No. 189, 3 years, per year ... 2,200
Lewis-st., No. 120, 3 years, per year ... 450
West-st., No. 180, part of house, 5 years, per year ... 1,200
[illegible]
1st-av., No. 22, 3 years, per year ... 1,400
1st-av., No. 12, 3 years, per year ... 150
6th-av., No. 12, store, &c., 3 years, per year ... 1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 120.6 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x120 ... 7,000
Atlantic-st., s. s., 46.8 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 21.2x80 ... 15,500
Atlantic-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x80 ... 4,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 128.4 ft. e. of Smith-st., 16.8x100 ... 4,000
[illegible]
Monroe and Madison sts. and Yates and Lewis avs., block, ½ share ... 15,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 ... 850
Lawrence-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x[illegible] ... 3,000
Lefferts-st., n. s., 162.1 ft. w. of Franklin-av., [illegible] ... 14,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 91.6 ft. s. of Stagg-st., [illegible] ... 5,000
Madison-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Nostrand-av., [illegible] ... 3,000
Madison-st. and Stuyvesant-av., n. e. corner, [illegible] ... 1,300
Monroe-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100 ... 3,500
Monroe-st., s. s., 351 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 ... 3,500
North Henry-st., n. s., 46 ft. w. of Meeker-av., 50x122 ... 1,000
President-st., n. s., 270.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100 ... 14,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100 ... 900
Richardson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100 ... 380
Rodney-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 24.2x[illegible] ... 4,800
Ryerson-st., w. s., 72 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 18x80 ... 7,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 ... 22,050
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 25x100 ... 24,000
St. Felix-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20.2x72.6 ... 8,000
Stockholm-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 50x100 ... 1,050
Snydam-st., n. s., 111 ft. w. of Central-av., 25x[illegible] ... [illegible]
Thornton-st., s. s., 94.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 25.4x[illegible] ... 6,000
Walworth-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x80 ... 4,000
Whipple-st. and Throop-av., s. w. corner, 40x110 ... 4,000
Wilson-st., n. s., 77.4 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 18.4x80 ... 11,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 117.4 ft. e. of Troy-av., 25x100 ... 650
1st-st., s. s., 128.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x[illegible] ... 3,800
1st-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 17.11x80x[illegible] ... 4,500
North 1st-st., n. s., 118.4 ft. w. of 9th-st., 18.9x100 ... 5,000
North 1st-st., n. s., 137 ft. w. of 9th-st., 18.8x100 ... 5,000
North 1st-st., n. s., 155.6 ft. w. of 9th-st., 18.6x100 ... 5,600
2d-place, n. s., 73.4 ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 22.4x[illegible] ... 14,000
2d-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of North 7th-st., 20x80 ... 1,100
South 4th-st., w. s., 22 ft. s. of 5th-st., 20x95 ... 5,000
South 4th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x92.8 ... 3,000
South 4th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 11th-st., 25x92.8 (E. D.) ... 3,000
South 4th-st., s. s., lot No. 82, McKibben & Nichols' map ... 9,000
11th-st., s. s., 25 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 25x80 ... 4,500
12th-st., s. s., 222.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100 ... 3,000
[illegible] 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12.4x200.3x11.4x200 ... 1,600
Classon-av., e. s., 25.9 ft. s. w. of President-st., 65.1x194.9x94.4x[illegible] ... 7,600
De Kalb-av., s. s., 326 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16.8x100 ... 1,500
De Kalb-av., s. s., 341.8 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16.8x100 ... 1,500
De Kalb-av., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Walworth-st., 20x80 ... 4,500
Gates-av., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100 ... 4,500
Gates-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x75 ... 4,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Canton-st., 37.10x48.2x11.1x8.5x35.11x34 ... 24,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 ... 1,325
Fulton-av., n. s., 326.4 ft. e. of Classon-av., 100x117x80.11x117 ... 22,000
Graham-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 25x100 ... 2,500
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Bay-av., 25x120 (June, 1864) ... 300
Throop-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Whipple-st., 40x100 ... 2,300
Williams-av., w. s., 86.7 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad-av., 25x100 ... 600
Willoughby-av., n. s., 30 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 25x[illegible] ... 3,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 25x[illegible] ... 3,000
4th-av., w. s., 31.2 ft. n. of 40th-st., 25x100 ... 1,500
Plots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, Howard's map, New-Lots ... 6,000

Lease Recorded.

North 8th-st. and 2d-st., s. e. corner, 3 years, per year ... $600

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Newtown.

Plot of Cornish Farm, adjoining Fellis, 13 acres ... $11,000
Lot No. 154, map South Williamsburg, 25x100 ... 110

Springfield.

Springfield road, n. s., adjoining Mills; 217 acres and house; Swamp land adjoining, 25 acres; Another plot adjoining, 256 acres ... 4,850
Nassau Water Works, n. s., adjoining Mills' 335 acres; Swamp land adjoining, 35 acres; Another plot, with houses, 35 acres ... 6,000
Springfield road, adjoining Freeman's, indefinite plot ... 30

Winfield.

Clinton-st., lot No. 52, block L, 25x100 ... $[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Valentine-st. and 8th-av., s. w. cor., 50x100 ... $900
6th-av., w. s., lot No. 394, Mount Vernon, 100x105 ... 6,500

Greenburg.

Water-st., s. s., adjoining E. Hogan's property, 25x100 ... $400
McClellan and Sheridan avs., s. e. cor., 25x100 ... 750

Morrisania.

Alexander-av. and 132d-st., s. e. cor., 200x201 ... $94,500
Willis-av. and 132d-st., s. w. cor., 200x201 ... 40,500
Fulton-av., n. e. s., 21 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x170 ... 3,000
Morse-av., n. w. s., part of Lot No. 6, Morrisania, 25x140 ... 1,000
Plot at North New-York, C. Brown's property, 27 lots, each 25x100 ... 300,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st. and Orange-st., n. e. corner, 20 ft. front ... $2,000
Broad-st., e. s., 35 ft. n. of Parker-st., 20x100 ... 5,420
Charlton-st., 155 ft. from Bowery-st., 25x100 ... 300
Charlton-st., 135 ft. from Bowery-st., 25x100 ... 400
Kossuth-st., s. s., 1,040 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 25x100 ... 400
Oliver and Adams sts., n. w. corner, 50x100 ... 1,800
Seymour-st. and Hamburg-place, s. e. corner, 65x100 ... 900
Seymour-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Hamburg-place, 65x100 ... 300
Tichenor-st., s. s., 164 ft. e. of Broad-st., 25x74 ... 3,450
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 31 to 45, inclusive; Another plot adjoining, 4½ acres ... 5,000

Belleville.

John-st., s. s., lot No. 37, J. Dow's property, 41x161 ... $300

Bloomfield.

Orange and Bloomfield road, w. s., part lot No. 6, M. M. Dodd's, 60x100 ... $625

Caldwell.

Main road by R. F. Harrison's, plot, ¼ acre ... $650

Clinton.

Blume-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Gold-st., 75x100 ... $600

South Orange.

Douglass-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Grove-st., 75x137 ... $450
Montrose-av., n. s., 257 ft. e. of Scotland road, 114x280 ... 6,000

East Orange.

Halstead-st., w. s., 340 ft. s. of Morris and Essex Railroad-av., 50x200 ... $10,000

West Orange.

Corby-lane, e. s., adj. E. Blanchard's, 6 3-100 acres ... $804

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Green-st., 65 ft. w. of Grand-st., M. A. Bradbury's, 20x100 ... $14,500
North 7th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25x100 ... 1,800

Hudson City.

Montgomery-av., s. s., lot No. 67, Carpenter's map, 25x77 ... $2,200
Palisade-av., lots Nos. 64, 66, 69 and 70, A. O. Zabriskie's map, 100x145; St. Pauls-av., lot No. 2, A. O. Zabriskie's map, 100x145 ... 8,000

North Bergen.

Dallytown road, w. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, map West New-York, 50x100 ... $650
Crumkill Creek, e. s., salt meadow, R. R. Greenleaf's ... 35

Bergen.

Hudson-av., w. s., 182 ft. n. of Cedar Bush road, 27x25x177 ... $900
Morris Canal, E. Bruckman's meadow, ¼ acre ... 600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE — BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.
West 57th-st., between 8th and 9th, 6th and 7th avs.
East 57th-st., between Madison and 4th, Lexington and 4th avs.
East 49th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
West 58th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
5th-av. and Madison-av. lots, eligible locations.
West 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
West 121st-st., near 8th-av.
West 121st and 122d sts., near 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is three stories, basement, sub-cellar and attic. It was substantially built by day's work; has fifteen rooms, many convenient pantries, closets and clothes-presses, and all in fine order. It has bathing rooms, water closets, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, and, in fine, is replete with all modern improvements. The lot is about 25x103, and the house about 25x50. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The premises may be seen any day, between 11 and 3 o'clock, on an order from J. S. REYNOLDS, painter, No. 129 West 11th-st., or from the undersigned, who will give further particulars. WM. W. ROSE, No. 87 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND WITH THE four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 136 William-st. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches in front, 25 feet in the rear, and in length on each side 100 feet. Also, a lot of land on the easterly side of 9th-av., between 62d and 63d sts., containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in length on each side 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, 45 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES on Murray Hill, west of 5th-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x55x100; frescoed all through; all modern improvements; price, unfurnished, $80,000; furnished, $75,000. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 13 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND ON ELM-st., near Leonard, with an "L" on Catharine-lane, being about 21 feet front on Elm-st., and 40 feet on Catharine-lane, by 60 feet deep, on same block with New-York Life Insurance Company's new building. J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William-st.

THIRD-AV. LOTS.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE lots, 110th-st., block boundary line Central Park; ten first-class buildings erecting, whole front, below; plenty sand. Inquire of owner, 122th-st., first house west of 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 70 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21x58x100.5; parlors, stairs, and halls solid walnut; dumb-waiter, tiled hall, and every improvement. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 129 East 61st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; price moderate. Apply to W. M. SMITH, No. 13 John-st.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE, A NEW TWO-story high-basement frame house, all the improvements, with two full lots, on a wide street; fine location; furnished, if required; must be seen to be appreciated. S. B. KURZON, 2d-av., corner of 121st-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a substantial manner; in complete order; modern improvements; windows plate-glass; lot 20 by half the block; terms easy. Apply on the premises, 54 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., beautifully frescoed and in perfect order. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE FRONT—THREE-story high-stoop house and lot for sale, on 52d-st., $13,000; elegant and desirable house on 23d-st., $27,000; valuable store on Canal-st., $35,000. BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st.

$28,000.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on Lexington-av. for sale, at a bargain. MORRILL & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

FACTORY PROPERTY—LOCATED BEtween 10th and 11th avs., 54th and 55th sts., comprising six full City lots, three large brick buildings, 150 horse steam power, for sale, at a bargain. Inquire of the owner, L. L. TODD, No. 119 Broadway.

$13,500.—A NICE THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 112th-st. for sale, furnished. MORRILL & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS ON BOULEVARD AND 99th-st.; 12 lots on 8th-av. and 112th-st.; 6 lots on 58th and 59th sts., between 6th and 7th avs. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st., lot 21x50x75. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $30,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 123 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two-story, 25x103.3, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.—A LOVELY plot of about one acre on 112th-st., near Kingsbridge Road, for sale cheap and on easy terms. C. SULLIVAN, No. 118 Broadway, Room No. 10.

LEASE OF 100 FEET SQUARE FOR sale on Broadway, near 33d-st., 10 years to run. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A VALUAble lease on Broadway for a country residence on the Hudson or New-Haven Railroad, within one or two hours from New-York; worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars; no incumbered property wanted. Address J. C., Post Office Box No. 1,428, with full particulars.

A.—A.—A.—A.—FOR COMPLETE LIST OF houses and apartments to rent in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, see NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS, every day.

CALL AT OFFICE OF JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., for Descriptive Catalogue, containing maps and diagrams, of the magnificent property to be sold at auction 15TH MARCH.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CLASson-av., northwest corner of Quincy-st., one block from Green and Gates av. cars and Dr. Duryea's Church, a Gothic house, with extension, containing 11 rooms; built by day's work and filled in with brick; all modern improvements and in good order; 6 lots of ground, well stocked with fruit; to be sold with or without the furniture, as the family are leaving for Europe; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE. —The new full-sized high-stoop sunken area brown-stone front house No. 17 Bedford-av., in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, built by days' work in the most substantial manner for the owner's occupancy, with laundry and billiard rooms; dining room in the cellar; dining-room and second story finished in hard wood; tiled halls, walnut stairs and bronze stands on newels for gas. Terms easy and early possession. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$11,500—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x45, with extension, 12x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot; brown-stone basement and trimmings, 20.4x115; fine large house, in good condition and good neighborhood; gas and fixtures, two water-closets, bath, range and heater; Adams-st., near Concord-st. Also, houses in other parts of the City. J. A. COLEY, No. 27 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, house and lot No. 189 Congress-st., near Clinton; fine location; eight minutes' walk from ferries; furniture also for sale. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 192 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

$6,000.—NEAT COTTAGE, 20x28, with two-story extension, 12x28, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Monroe-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. A. FITCH, No. 365 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, the three-story frame house, brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 6 Clark. For permits apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

LOTS FOR SALE—312 LOTS, WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. Also eighteen acres south side of Staten Island. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock Stores, Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

A.—A.—A.—A.—FOR COMPLETE LIST OF houses and apartments to rent in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, see NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS, every day.

CALL AT OFFICE OF JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., for Descriptive Catalogue, containing maps and diagrams of the magnificent property to be sold at auction 15TH MARCH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILLS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated in the village of Dover, Morris County, N. J., about 180 feet from Morris Canal, and in close proximity to the Morris and Essex Railroad. ROLLING MILL BUILDING, 120x136 FEET, CONTAINING
2 puddling furnaces,
2 heating furnaces for iron,
1 heating furnace for steel,
1 train roll for reducing puddle balls and blooms,
1 train roll for rolling rods and merchant iron,
1 train roll for rolling spring steel,
1 crocodile squeezer for puddle balls.
DRIVEN BY WATER POWER.
RIVET AND SPIKE SHOP, 160x30 FEET, WITH LEANTOS.
CONTAINING
8 bolt and rivet machines and furnaces,
2 brace jaw machines and furnaces,
1 spike machine and furnace,
together with lathes, planing machine, tools, &c., &c.,
DRIVEN BY STEAM ENGINE,
30-horse power, with two-flue boilers.
Also, blacksmith's shop, workmen's houses, &c., &c., including 140 acres of land.
ALL IN COMPLETE ORDER AND NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
For particulars, inquire of HENRY McFARLAN, No. 17 South William-st., or on the premises.

LLEWELLYN PARK.
FOR SALE—Thirteen acres of land, in lawn and garden; stone mansion, built in the Italian villa style, contains ten rooms above basement, and all the modern conveniences; cottage, stone stable, &c.; commands a fine view of New-York, Staten Island and adjacent country; situated in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY BEAUTIFULLY-located country seats with fine improvements and every convenience; shore fronts, boat-houses, fine bathing, sailing and fishing; magnificent and extensive water views; society and neighborhood first-class, and all less than fifty minutes by railroad and steamboat from this City. One of one acre, one of three, one of six, one of ten, one of thirty-five, and one of one hundred; also, one of four acres, with fine house and improvements, at Babylon, L. I. Also, several highly-improved farms, with fine houses and outbuildings, of from 30 to 250 acres each, on Long Island, in Dutchess County and elsewhere, elegantly located; some on the water, with splendid views, and all in a most desirable section of country, less than one hour from the City, and near railroad stations and steamboat. Also, at Great Neck and Glenwood, L. I., near steamboats and railroad, some of the most desirable and elegantly-located plots of land, of five, seven, ten and twelve acres each, that can be found in this country, with shore fronts and views of unequaled magnificence, beautiful groves, and shade trees scattered all over, and trout streams, lakes and privileges such as are nowhere else to be seen at prices, considering location, accessibility, beauty of scenery, &c., far below their positive value. Some may be exchanged for City property. Call on E. A. LAWRENCE, No. 11 Pine-st., Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A spacious and elegant brick residence, admirably calculated for a large family, situated within eight minutes of Brick Church Station, and sixty-five minutes from Barclay or Christopher-st., New-York. The main building is 45 feet square, the L 22x70 feet, with piazzas on all sides—two full stories with excellent sleeping rooms above the second story, dry and well-lighted basements under the whole house; heated by both steam pipes and hot air; has hot and cold water throughout the house; has three bath-rooms, two kitchens and a laundry; a good stable, with ample yards for cows and poultry; a never-failing spring of the purest water, from which the house and premises are supplied. The grounds consist of about 24 acres. The house is situated on high ground, and commands a fine view of surrounding country and New-York City. The grounds are all under-drained, and in good state of cultivation, with a large garden, well stocked with fruit, &c. There is a large pond of ice can be gathered from which an ample supply of ice can be gathered yearly. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars inquire of WATSON MATTHEWS, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad. Will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property. Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land. HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYlon, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON LOCUST Hill-av., a desirable residence, furnished, modern improvements, 18 rooms, billiard-room, two acres of land and stable, gardener's lodge, ice-house filled, green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs; price $40,000. Also, about an acre and a half of land with a small cottage; price $6,000.
Apply to D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, on the east bank of the Hudson, 4 miles above Rhinebeck Station, one of the most desirable residences in the county, stone mansion, 16 rooms, grape-house, green-house, &c., commanding an extensive view of the river for miles; 250 acres and extensive stables and barns, 4 tenant-houses, &c. If not sold before the 1st of May the house, furnished, with adjacent grounds, will be let for the season. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 70 acres in Westchester County, about 11 miles from City Hall and about 3 miles from Harlem Bridge; in the immediate vicinity of the village of West Farms, and within 1½ miles of Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad; good house, outbuildings and all the necessary improvements; the cheapest piece of property in the lower part of Westchester County; price $1,000 per acre. Address FARM, Post Office Box No. 5,[illegible].

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale or to let, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., with four acres of land, pleasantly situated on Long Island Sound, well stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit; large two-story house, with wing attached; carriage-house, stables, &c.; one mile from New-Haven Railroad and one-half mile from steamboat landing. Possession immediately. Apply to W. H. LE COUNT, New-Rochelle.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late Mr. Flewwelling at Nyack, N. Y., on the Hudson River, with 2½ acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; house well built and in good repair; access to the City by the North Jersey and Hudson River Railroad; also by steamboat; no fever and ague or musquitoes. Apply to B. P. KELLS, broker, Nyack, or to WM. MACKAY, No. 20 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN HEIGHTS, ON Bergen-av., a fine two-story dwelling-house, 38x36, with wing, 30x20; well built, with modern conveniences; ground 110 feet front, running through to Monticello-av.; garden and fruit; cars every ten minutes; forty minutes from Wall-st.; fine views of New-York, Brooklyn, the Bay and Staten Island. Price $40,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 180 ACRES, ON south side of Long Island, one mile from Bay Shore Station, near Islip. Large house and all necessary outbuildings in good order. Three trout ponds, well adapted for fish culture, and fine orchard of 112 young and thrifty apple trees. House commands a fine view of the great South Bay. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—112 ACRES, MIDDLEsex County, New-Jersey, four miles from Jamesburg; good grain and grass land, well adapted to trucking; good house and outbuildings; $10,000, with stock and crops; $4,000 three years. Particulars No. 4 Bond-st., S. TOWNSEND.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT PRINCETON, N. J., 20 rooms in plain woods, every modern convenience; extensive lawn, shade, fruit, &c. Near College Seminary and classical schools. City reference, Hon. W. C. Alexander, No. 23 Broadway. For view apply to ELIJAH ALLEN, Princeton Depot.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York harbor and bay; grounds 50x125 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 289 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., 1 HOUR FROM New-York, near Llewellyn Park, on mountain, handsome residence, with fine stables, gardener's cottage and outhouses; fourteen acres in lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 363 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house of nine rooms; two acres of land, with barn and other outbuildings attached, at Rossville, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and 2½ miles of three stations of S. I. Railroad. For particulars inquire of P. L. CORTELYOU, at Rossville.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—A NEAT TWO-STORY house, eight rooms and cellar, wagon-house, four lots of ground; ten minutes to depot; for sale cheap or to let. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 78 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS IN Jersey City, Nos. 58 and 60 Newark-av.; best business location in the City; lots 25x140, running through to Railroad-av. Apply to WM. CLARKE, No. 46 Chatham, corner Chambers-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—COTTAGE house on Centre-st.; nine rooms; lot 100x200; good stable, fine neighborhood, plank walk and City gas lights to station; with or without furniture; price moderate. Inquire at No. 237 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEWPORT ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good house, in fine situation; two acres of land, stables, fruit, extensive views—at a decided bargain. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A.—A.—A.—A.—FOR COMPLETE LIST OF houses and apartments to rent in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, see NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS every day.

A HOME FOR ALL—$1,200 TO $30,000, DEscriptive list of houses at Elizabeth and vicinity sent free. J. M. MEEKER, No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York, and No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. Y.

CALL AT OFFICE OF JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., for Descriptive Catalogue, containing maps and diagrams of the magnificent property to be sold at auction 15TH MARCH.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, A large double house known as the "Thorburn House," with about 1¼ acres of ground, stable, garden, large shade trees, shrubs, &c., &c.; quite near the steamboat landing, &c. This house is suitable for a large boarding-house or private family. Location entirely healthy and delightful. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 281 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x55 feet, fully and elegantly furnished throughout, located on East 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square. This house is well worth $700 per month, but as the owner is about leaving for Europe, it will be rented to a private family for $550 per month for one, two or three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VILLA RESIDENCE IN HUDSON City, N. J., to rent, with over a half acre of ground; the house in perfect order, having seven good rooms and several smaller ones above the basement. Apply to MACY & CO., No. 120 6th-av., or JAMES MONTGOMERY, Jr., No. 107 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK,)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 20½ Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A first-class brick house, with 13 rooms and modern improvements, on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour by rail from New-York City; extensive view. For further particulars address G., Box No. 11 Hastings-upon-Hudson.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 28 West 19th-st.; brown-stone front, 3½ stories high; painted and furnished in the most magnificent style six months ago by C. Bembe; rent $650 a month. For further particulars inquire of BEALES, GILLBEE & CO., No. 47 South-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 232 Lexington-av., southwest corner of 35th-st.; the house is in perfect order, handsomely painted and fully furnished. For terms, &c., apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, 22.6x55 feet, in West 21st-st., north side; in perfect order; will be let to a strictly private family only; rent, $2,500. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—COMPLETELY FURnished, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, a handsome two-story and attic frame house, containing 11 rooms, kitchen and laundry; house and furniture in very best condition; size of lot, 75x150. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING house No. 212 West 14th-st., with three-story extension, 20x30. The three-story house No. 126 West 13th-st.; three rooms deep, with mantel, pier mirrors, gas fixtures. Apply at No. 65 West 13th-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY AND COMpletely furnished three-story high-stoop house, 21st-st., near Broadway; possession immediately; rent $250. Apply to D. H. BOYLAN, No. 1,442 Broadway, corner 41st-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 5 Belmont-place; rent $450. Apply at No. 306 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 354 West 22d-st., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 226 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built, ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 28 Amity-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 3 Amity-place. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN ELDRIDGE-ST., TO A SMALL family, a second floor; water and gas. Apply to WM. H. WEEKS, No. 260 Broadway, New-York.

CALL AT OFFICE OF JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., for Descriptive Catalogue, containing maps and diagrams, of the magnificent property to be sold at auction 15TH MARCH.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive

WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

At Their Depot, St. John's Park,

TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to JAMES A. SUYDAM.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, AND between John-st. and Maiden-lane, a first-class office on second story, size 42x20, with a lofty ceiling. It is admirably suited for the jewelry business, being now occupied by several wealthy firms in that trade; or it is excellently situated for an insurance office, or other business demanding the advantages of space, excellent light and the best location in the City. Also, smaller offices on the same floor. Apply to T. C. HUSZAK, No. 190 Broadway, Room No. 15.

TO LEASE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church offer to lease, for 21 years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground on which the Old North Church now stands; said plot having three fronts, containing 114 feet on Fulton-st., 114 feet on Ann-st., 115 feet 5 inches on William-st., and 119 feet 2 inches on west line. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office of said Church, Room No. 6, in No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIAL WAREhouse Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Cliff-st., near Beekman-st., particularly adapted for the iron, storage, or any other heavy business requiring room and strength; it has a frontage on Cliff-st. of about 70 feet and a depth of 135 feet, and so arranged that carts and trucks can drive in and through to another street. Inquire on the premises, or of LORING ANDREWS, 73 Gold-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON ADVANTAgeous terms, store and premises No. 36 Bleecker-st.; building 25x70 feet; lot 100 feet deep; lately occupied by Mme. Pinchon; very eligible business position, being near Broadway. For terms and other particulars apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

TO LEASE—ON WEST-ST., THE PLOT OF ground fronting on West Morton and Washington sts., being 50 feet on West, 236 feet on southerly side of Morton-st. and 80 feet on Washington-st. Also, the bulkhead in front. Apply to G. BANJER, No. 18 West 21st-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, on first and second floors, with good light, at low prices; two large offices on first floor, suitable for shippers and others. Apply on premises. GUTHRIE BROTHERS.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE FIRST-class marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; offices heated by steam; suitable for lawyers, brokers, &c. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 45x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY building No. 41 Wooster-st. Apply on the premises.

CALL AT OFFICE OF JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st., for Descriptive Catalogue, containing maps and diagrams, of the magnificent property to be sold at auction 15TH MARCH.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, at Harlem, on 118th-st., 3d and 4th avs., March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, five three-story frame houses, 18.4 by 36; have all improvements, filled in with brick; well built and desirable houses; possession of some can be had 1st April; the street is regulated and flagged, and location first-rate; no nuisances, and the vicinity being improved very fast with first-class houses. All those desiring homes without being compelled to move every year, will look at these houses before purchasing elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS

ON THE

GRAND BOULEVARD,

11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS.,

NEAR THE NEW RIVERSIDE PARK

AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Will sell at auction,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:

THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising almost the entire block bounded by The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;

FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS

PARTICULARLY CALLED TO THE SALE,

TO-DAY, AT AUCTION,

At 12 o'clock,

At Exchange Salesroom,

No. 111 Broadway,

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,

OF

TWO MAGNIFICENT LOTS

ON THE

WEST SIDE OF THE GRAND BOULEVARD,

55 feet south of

71ST-ST.

Each lot being of EXTRA SIZE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, SITUATED ON 28TH, 36TH, 57TH, 75TH AND 76TH STS., AVENUE A AND 2D-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, executors of Robert Orr, deceased:

28TH-ST.—The three-story brick house, and lot situated on the south side of 28th-st., 146 feet 10 inches west of 7th-av., and known as No. 210, (old No. 120.)

2D-AV.—Two four-story brick stores and dwellings, situated on the northwest corner of 2d-av. and 36th-st., known as Nos. 687 and 689 2d-av.

EAST 57TH-ST.—Three three-story brick houses and lots on south side of 36th-st., adjoining the last-described premises on the rear, and known as Nos. 238, 240 and 242 East 36th-st., (old Nos. 160, 162, 164.)

76TH-ST.—Four lots on north side of 76th-st., commencing 162 feet east of 1st-av. On two of the lots are two-story frame dwellings.

76TH-ST.—Seven lots north side of 76th-st., commencing 200 feet west of Avenue A. On two of the lots are two-story frame dwellings.

76TH-ST.—Four lots, with two-story frame dwelling, situated on the north side of 76th-st., 125 feet east of Avenue A.

76TH-ST.—One lot south side of 76th-st., 225 feet west of Avenue A.

75TH-ST.—Five lots north side of 75th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

75TH-ST.—Three lots north side of 75th-st., 148 feet east of Avenue A.

AVENUE A.—One lot west side Avenue A, 51 feet 1 inch north of 75th-st.

AVENUE A.—Three lots southeast corner of Avenue A and 76th-st.

ALSO,

57TH-ST.—Four lots northeast corner of 57th-st. and 11th-av. 57th-st. is 100 feet wide, Belgian pavement, curbed and guttered; walks flagged one course.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, payable on or before three years.

P. W. TURNEY,
ELIZABETH ORR,
JOSEPH ORR.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schuneman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with probably the best columns. It is now fitted as a hotel, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was erected. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, the Fifth-avenue, St. Germain, St. James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses. Lot 46 feet on Broadway, 48 feet on the rear, 92 feet on 21st-st., and 92 feet on the southerly line.

EAST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the south side of East 21st-st., adjoining the above-described property, on the rear, being 25 feet in width by 92 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 104 VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Eliza Ann Jennings:

VANDERBILT-AV.—The lot of land, with the two-story and basement frame house thereon, situate on the westerly side of Vanderbilt-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., and known as No. 104. The house is filled in with brick, is 20x36 feet, with a two-story basement extension (unfinished) 12x22 feet; house has 12 rooms, beside pantries and closets; in the yard are grape-vines, peach, quince and cherry trees; lot 25x100.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 19 RUTGERS-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

RUTGERS-PLACE.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the north side of Rutgers-place, between Jefferson and Clinton sts., and known as No. 19 Rutgers-place. The house is about 25 ft. deep, has inclosed piazza, brown-stone basement, and contains the modern improvements. Gas fixtures and parlor chandeliers sold with the house.

Lot 26x110 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STABLE AND LOT NO. 133 WEST 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 27TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick stable thereon, situate on the north side of 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 133; the stable contains five stalls; on the rear of the lot there is a building for use of coachman; lot 25x98.9.

For maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 305 EAST 10TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 10TH-ST.—The five-story Philadelphia brick house and lot situate on the north side of East 10th-st., near Avenue A, and known as No. 305. The house, which is 25x54 feet, was built by day's work in the best manner; has all modern improvements; dumb waiters on every floor; well lighted and ventilated, and suited for four, five or more families; 25x114.6.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

11TH-AV.—Four lots situate on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 58th-st.; corner lot 25.5x100; inside lots 25x100 feet.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

GRAND BOULEVARD—Two lots, situate on the west side of Grand Boulevard, about 55 feet south of 72d-st.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable store property No. 12 Bowery. Particulars can be obtained at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON WEST WASHINGTON AND WEST 12TH STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST-ST.—The valuable lot, with the 4-story brick house, No. 500 West-st., between West 12th and Jane sts.; building 22.5½x44 feet, lot 22.5½x80 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The desirable three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 773 Washington-st., near West 11th-st., lot 22.5 feet front, 21.5 feet rear by 80.2 feet depth, with frame building on the rear.

WEST 12TH-ST.—The 4 lots of ground, with the buildings, north side of West 12th-st., 275 feet west of 12th-av.; plot 100x103.1½ feet.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

120 MAGNIFICENT LOTS

AT

INWOOD,

ON

CENTRAL-AV., WESTCHESTER CO.,

5-8 Mile from Macomb's Dam.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, about 120 LOTS, beautifully situated at INWOOD, on CENTRAL, GERARD and WALTON AVS., and on CLARKE, FINDLAY and ARCULARIUS PLACES, and on the MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, being the choicest for situation and fine views on the whole tract, about five-eighths of a mile from Macomb's Dam. The Central-av. Boulevard is to be widened 21 feet, (17 feet sidewalks each side;) to be planted with a row of trees on each side from Harlem River to Jerome Park. This work is already under contract, and will be commenced as soon as the frost will permit. It is understood that the gas is to be laid along the route as the work progresses.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER

WILL SELL ON

MONDAY, MARCH 15,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND

CONTAINING ABOUT

181 LOTS,

ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

This is the only property on this line of the Central-av. having direct communication with the railroads.

Persons desirous of visiting the property can take the Harlem steam cars at 26th-st. and 4th-av., and proceed to Tremont, where a gentleman will be in readiness at the hotel to give such information in regard to the property as may be required.

The property is beautifully located, and is so level that

NO GRADING

will be required to prepare it for building purposes.

The lower portion of Westchester County is attracting great attention as a suburban location, with the positive value of a City property, being considered as much a portion of New-York City as that property above the line of Harlem, within the City limits. And being at this time more accessible, is already rapidly improving with the erection of those neat and elegant cottages that are so chaste in adorning a landscape, and in which the comfort of a family is secured at such a great saving as compared even with the circumscribed limits of a floor in a City dwelling. The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a city stand-point, is the

Central-avenue,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery. It is to have an addition of fourteen feet walk on each side, divided from the carriage and bridle drive by rows of beautiful trees; the contract for grading the sidewalks is now being carried out, and over two hundred men are engaged on the work.

For descriptive catalogues (containing maps and diagrams) and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

NORTH NEW-YORK.

JAMES M. MILLER

Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,

68 VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND,

located in North New-York, and but a short distance (a few minutes walk) from Harlem Bridge, 3d-av. cars, the Harlem boats, and the Harlem and Fordham horse-cars. The important improvements now being made, and those about to be inaugurated, will make this the most desirable property in the vicinity of New-York, as the upper end of the City, in the vicinity of

HARLEM RIVER,

is rapidly becoming a great business centre, and

THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,

one of the finest avenues in the world, and the fashionable drive for this part of the county, is now about completed. The streets along the property are laid out and graded, and those adjacent are paved and lighted with gas.

SALE POSITIVE.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee:

The three valuable lots of land, with the improvements, known as Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Duane-st., south side, commencing 130 feet 1 inch west from Broadway.

Particulars at the office.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN & BROWN,

Office, No. 98 Broadway,

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

MONDAY, MARCH 8,

At the Exchange Salesroom, at 12 o'clock, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.

ON 8TH-AV.—Two lots, northwest corner 27th-st.

ON 27TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., and adjoining.

These lots are covered with frame and brick buildings, and offer very desirable advantages.

N. B.—A portion of the purchase money on the above sales can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 98 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE PROPERTY ON PEARL, BRIDGE, SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick store and lot No. 19 South William-st., running through to Nos. 49 and 51 Stone-st. Lot 18.4 feet on South William-st., 25.7 feet on Stone-st., by 84.11 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1869.

PEARL AND BRIDGE STS.—The four-story brick store No. 40 Pearl-st., and No. 22 Bridge-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lot, being 24 feet on Pearl-st., 27 on Bridge-st., 80 feet 9 inches on the westerly side, and 82 feet 9 inches on the easterly side.

SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS.—The four-story brick store and lot of ground No. 27 South William and No. 31 Stone-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lot, and being 19 feet on Stone-st., 17 feet 3 inches on South William-st., 90 feet on the easterly side, by 94 feet 6 inches on the westerly side. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TEN LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

MADISON-AV.—The ten very desirable building lots on west side of Madison-av., comprising the entire front between 45th and 46th sts., and having each lot on each street, corner lots 25x100; inside lots each 20 feet; street lots each 25x100.5. These lots are even with the grade, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at seven per cent.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPRING AND GREENE STS. CORNER.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

SPRING-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 124 Spring-st., southeast corner Greene-st. Lot 25x90. A very choice corner lot. The building covers the lot and is occupied as a store below and dwelling above, is in good order, has the Croton and gas, private stairway, marble mantels, &c. The store fixtures to be sold with the house. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON 40TH-ST.

40TH-ST.—Three lots on south side of 40th-st., commencing 150 feet east 11th-av., each 25x98.9. On one of the lots there is a two-story frame house, six rooms, and in good order. On the adjoining lot is a three-story and attic frame house, 25x36, in good order; first floor used as a pipe factory; upper part rented to families. Half can remain. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, VALUABLE 3D-AV. AND 103D-ST. LOTS.

3D-AV.—4 lots on west side of 3d-av., commencing at northwest corner of 103d-st., each 25x100. Corner, 25.11x100.

103D-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 103d-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., each 25 x100.11. Title perfect; 70 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS ON 58TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

58TH-ST.—4 lots on south side of 58th-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av., full sizes, occupied as a garden. These lots command a fine view of the Hudson and surrounding country for miles, the situation being high and healthy. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 452 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

Luther Kountze,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.

Orders for the purchase and sale of gold, Government bonds and other securities promptly executed. Advances made on approved collaterals.
Collections made throughout the United States, the British Provinces and Europe. Interest at four per cent. per annum allowed on deposits.
Subscriptions received to the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The bonds kept on hand for immediate delivery.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.
WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 25 bonds, numbered as follows: 320, 408, 25, 348, 52, 379, 229, 424, 410, 252, 121, 88, 390, 165, 229, 198, 321, 364, 296, 446, 12, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURG, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CIRculating notes of the National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington, D. C., will be redeemed at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 152 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
MARCH 1, 1869. WM. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Nicolson Pavement Company of the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. H. LOVE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1869.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, March 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114	115	5-20 Coupon, '67	112⅞	112¾
Coupon, 1881	115½	116	5-20 Coupon, '68	112½	112¾
5-20 Regis., 1862	113	113½	10-40 Regis'd	104	104½
5-20 Coupon, '62	117¾	117⅞	10-40 Coupon	105¾	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	113¾	113⅞	Gold	132	132¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	114¾	115	U. S. Cen. Pac.	101¾	102
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	112¼	112⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

STOLEN FROM THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, March 2, 1869, CERTIFICATE NO. 503, for sixty shares of the capital stock of the National Mechanics' Banking Association of the City of New-York in the name of Rufus Buckley. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as measures have been taken for the issue of a new certificate.
THOMAS REED,
MARCH 3, 1869. No. 3 Wall-st.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 168 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
TIMOTHY Y. BROWN, Secretary.

WANTED—9TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, Broadway Bank, Brooklyn Ins., Commonwealth Ins., Bowery Ins., Eagle Ins. and Firemen's Ins. Companies stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 43 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,836,736 23.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GOVERNMENT HARBOR WORK AT OSWEGO, N. Y., UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 51 PEARL-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering material for and doing the work of building the new United States four hundred feet pier running northerly from the Light-house at Oswego, N. Y., will be received at this office, addressed to the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 24th day of March, 1869.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.
CLASS A.

65,787 lbs. wrought iron material, or as much as may be required, assorted in three items, viz.: Item 1. Drift bolts. Item 2. Screw and washer bolts. Item 3. Spikes. Each item to be bid and paid for by the pound.

LABOR TO BE PERFORMED.
CLASS B.

Item 1. 41,282 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, crib framing, planking, bolting, &c., (below water work,) to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.
Item 2. 24,820 cubic feet, or as much as may be required, framing, planking, bolting, &c., in superstructure, to be bid and paid for by the cubic foot.
Item 3. 1,287 cords, (128 cubic feet,) or as much as may be required, of stone, to be furnished and put in the work; to be bid and paid for by the cord.
Item 4. Removal of material (soft deposits, bowlders, old timber, and other rubbish) necessary in forming junction with old structure, and preparing foundation areas for cribs; to be bid and paid for by the cubic yard.
All the above to be let by class.
Bids for items of a class without covering all the items of a class will be rejected.
A guaranty by two persons or parties must accompany each bid, that the bid shall be made good; and the sufficiency of the guarantors must be certified by a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract will be executed in each case in sums to be fixed by the undersigned, and no bondsman will be accepted whose sufficiency is not proven to the satisfaction of the undersigned.
Contracts to be signed and bonds executed at 12 M., April 1, 1869.
Iron to be all delivered and labor commenced by the 1st of May, 1869.
Pier to be finished by the 1st of December, 1869.
All further necessary information may be obtained as to class B by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. until the 23d day of March, 1869, and as to class A, either by personal application, or by mail for a copy of the specifications.
Bids and guaranties must be submitted on blanks furnished from this office on application; and each bidder must submit with the bid the names of the two bondsmen he intends to give, with evidence, satisfactory to the undersigned, of their sufficiency.
M. D. McALISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

OFFICE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until March 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing one set of electrotype plates of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF MACHINERY, &c., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1868, with the name of the patentee and the character of the invention in each illustration, or for otherwise furnishing the illustrations for that report.
The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, [illegible] compactness. The work is to be delivered at this Office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Congressional Printer.
The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing would prefer to have the work equal to the illustrations for the Patent Office Report of last year, in accordance with the standard heretofore adopted by them, and they invite proposals for that quality of work; but [illegible] proposals for electrotype plates of an inferior style of workmanship, and also for furnishing the illustrations by engraving, lithography or any other process.
The awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.
Bidders must procure from the Congressional Printer drawings of illustrations sufficient in number to form a page, and must accompany their bids with a specimen of their work, with a sworn statement that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work. If the bid is for supplying electrotype plates, one of those pages must be furnished, that it may be subjected to practical tests.
Bidders are required to propose for the work by the illustration, with the understanding that, when more than one figure is required to illustrate an invention or design, (as is sometimes the case,) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will execute the work in accordance with the proposal.
The number of illustrations will be about the same as in the last published volume.
Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.
Blank forms will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform precisely therewith.
Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate; Hon. A. H. Laflin, House of Representatives; or the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school building on the north side of West 24th-st., near Broadway. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
WILSON SMALL,
RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
BENJAMIN B. MERRILL,
Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures required for warming the new school building on the north side of West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
WILLIAM H. DURYEA,
Committee on Colored Schools.
DATED March 3, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1869, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Stoves, Pipes and Fixtures for warming the new school building on 3d-st., near Avenue C.
Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
ARMOURC. ANDERSON,
R. J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D.,
Board of Trustees, Eleventh Ward.
Dated MARCH 3, 1869.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Mar. 20
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, April 3
Price of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA ... Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA ... Mar. 27
BRITANNIA ... Mar. 13 | EUROPA ... April 3
IOWA ... Mar. 20 | INDIA ... April 10
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
JAVA ... Mar. 10 | CUBA ... Mar. 31
RUSSIA ... Mar. 17 | SCOTIA ... April 7
CHINA ... Mar. 24 | AUSTRALASIAN ... Ap'l 14
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $80
Cabin to Paris ... $145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.
NEBRASKA ... March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN ... March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA ... March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA ... April 7, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO ... Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI ... Mar. 11
TARIFA ... Mar. 4 | PALMYRA ... Mar. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING, will leave SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$325	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 11.—ALASKA, Capt. A. J. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 5, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE, March 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE ... Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE ... Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS ... Mar. 18
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS ... March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN ... March 20
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 22 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES ... NELSON ... SATURDAY, March 6
MARIPOSA ... KEMBLE ... SATURDAY, March 13
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 11.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 61 and 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, ERIE BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.
On and after March 1, the Erie Railway Company will run the Express over the entire line of their routes, as the United States Express will cease to run on that date over the various roads and branches owned by this Company. The route includes the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Railways, together with all their branches, making a direct line of communication between New-York and Cincinnati, embracing every station on the lines. Bullion, specie, money packages and valuables will be placed in the charge of reliable and experienced messengers.
Drafts for collection forwarded to destination and returns promptly made.
Express matter of every kind forwarded as fast and as safely as by any other Express Company. Shippers guaranteed for all loss and damage by the Erie Railway Company.
Offices—No. 20 Park-place, and Provost-st., Jersey City.
JAY GOULD, President.
G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 229 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping car attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. [illegible] This train will not run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and the North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad, from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 11 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York [illegible]
E. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York, via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 8:10 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only, 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:30 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND after MONDAY, March 8, 1869, the steamers of the Sound Lines will leave New-York at 5 P. M. instead of 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 21 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 159 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, where the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE TO VELOCIPEDE MAKERS.—I am the sole owner of the following United States Patents: No. 59,915, dated Aug. 12, 1866, reissued March 5, 1869; No. 59,349, dated July 28, 1868, and No. 61,810, dated Jan. 19, 1864, for improvements in velocipedes.
The invention was introduced by me into France by Patent, dated May, 1863.
These Patents cover the elements and combinations used in all velocipedes, and all velocipedes infringing one or more of these patents. All such infringements will be rigorously prosecuted. I am now ready to sell rights or grant license to make use and sell on terms to encourage the use of these popular vehicles. For terms or information call or send stamp to
STEPH. WM. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1.
FLEUR DE THE and MONS. CHEUFLEURY, which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.
On the matinee, admission to all parts $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private box, $1 50.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
BENEFIT OF MONS. J. CARRIER,
First tenor of Mr. Grau's renowned French Opera Company.
Mmes. ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, RIZARELLI, VICTORIA, MAUNA. Mons. CARRIER, BECKERS, BURGOIN, GOBY, GENOT, PETIT, MASSEY, in the cast.
On the same evening will make her first appearance in New-York Mlle. MARIE SANDA, celebrated danseuse, from the imperial opera houses St. Petersburg, Vienna, &c., and Mons. CARL MARVERY, renowned ballet master and danseur, from the same opera houses, when the following attractive entertainment has been selected:
L'Oeil Crevé (1er acte) ... Herve
Genevieve de Brabant (acte des gendarmes) ... Offenbach
Fleur de The (3e acte) ... Lecocq
Monsieur Choufleury (operetta, 1 acte) ... Offenbach
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
FLEUR DE THE AND
MONS. CHEUFLEURY by Offenbach.
In active preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.
After 9½ admission half price.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THREE COURSES OF FUN.
JENNY LIND,
AN IRISH STEW,
AND LAST NIGHTS OF
POCAHONTAS.
Greeted nightly by
CROWDED HOUSES,
with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.
On MONDAY, March 8, will be produced, after archaeological preparation, a GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN SIMPLIFICATION, to be called
MUCH ADO ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE,
in which Mr. Brougham will have an irreverent shy at Shylock, for the first time.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY—MATINEE.
Unabated success of the GREATEST BURLESQUE ACTRESS of the time,
ELISE HOLT,
and her charming troupe of artistes.
DOUBLE COMEDY COMPANY, RIGL SISTERS,
Corps de ballet. Byron's greatest burlesque,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Fifth week of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
WHO WILL APPEAR
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the great moral drama of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
THE GREAT HIT OF
IXION,
AND THE UNEQUALED
MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE,
in a varied and most attractive entertainment.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FOURTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING,
March 6, at 8 o'clock.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ORCHESTRA, 100 PERFORMERS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR,
assisted by Mme. DE LA GRANGE, and the
LIEDERKRANZ and ARION SOCIETIES.
FULL REHEARSAL FRIDAY, MARCH 5, at 2½ P. M.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
D. SCHAAD, Secretary. President.

STEINWAY HALL.—HISTORICAL RECITALS OF VOCAL AND PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.
Mme. RAYMOND RITTER,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Accompanist.
FIRST MATINEE, March 6, 2½ P. M. The old English School, the old Italian School, Folksongs.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT NO. 26, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1869.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE SECOND Grand Carnival Ball, Societe des Bals D'Artistes, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1869, at the French Theatre, 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be admitted at the entrance on 14th-st. Coaches will approach from 6th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., toward 7th-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and wait not for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER, Captain,
and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WILL CLOSE.—The Second Winter Exhibition of pictures and sculptures, now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., will close on THURSDAY NIGHT, March 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF quiet and positively religious habits can find a pleasant furnished room, without board, with a widow lady, son and daughter, of the highest respectability, being obliged to use this means to meet their high rent. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,748 Post Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, nicely furnished room, fire, gas, &c., on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast, on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 180 Times Office.

TO LET—TWO VERY NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with gas; will be let together or separate, without board; no moving in May. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have an elegant suite of rooms, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house near 5th-av.; private family. Address, with reference, Box 6,766 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A commodious suite of rooms, with or without private table. Also, a single front room, with board, in the first-class house No. 12 5th-av.

NO. 32 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-ST.—We wish to let three handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A HALL bedroom, pleasantly situated. Gas and water in the room. Terms low. No. 24 4th-av., one block from Broadway.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A private family, by a young man of character; terms must be very low. Address, stating them, ECONOMY, Box No. 112 Times Office.

A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD STORY, southern exposure, all conveniences, with first-class board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—We wish to let three handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND GOOD ROOMS can be had on reasonable terms at No. 38 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

CALL AT OFFICE OF JAMES M. MILLER, No. 52 Pine-st., for Descriptive Catalogue, containing maps and diagrams, of the magnificent property to be sold at auction 17TH MARCH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF SMALL GRAYS, 14½ hands, 7 and 8 years; work any way; price $275; cheap; or would exchange for heavy ones. Apply at No. 120 York-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD CART OR TRUCK horses, from 6 to 8 years; sound and kind; 16 hands; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going into other business. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, PLOW HARness, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, tents, trucks, grain covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 32 Cortlandt, near Greenwich-st.

AT NO. 417 EAST 17TH-ST.—A HORSE and cart and harness for sale on reasonable terms. Selling out on account of going to live in the country.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. E. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 5.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, REMARKABLE for teaching conversation, has at this moment two hours disengaged. Ladies willing to be improved in French can apply to M. B., No. 25 East 21st-st.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG FRENCH professor of distinguished education would like to give private lessons in French at the pupils' residence. Address LESSONS, Box No. 141 Times Office.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. E. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.
MR. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING.
Immense success of
THE MARVELOUS NICKLE,
THE WONDER OF THE WIZARDS.
The new Spectacular Extravaganza of
THE HORSE MARINES,
universally acknowledged to be
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
Roars of laughter at Moffitt's comic military Pantomime of
THE YOUNG RECRUIT.
THE CARLO BROTHERS, HARRY RAYNOR,
MARIE BONFANTI and the GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra circle 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
whose unparalleled performances are received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM,
will appear at every entertainment in their
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
AND THE UNEQUALED TROUPE OF
RIDERS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS,
EQUILIBRISTS AND CONTORTIONISTS,
IN SCENES OF EXCITING INTEREST.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 830 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 126, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

"THE COMING VELOCIPEDE" for the first-class going man is TOWLE'S "MUSTANG," visible and for sale at No. 78 Cedar-st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot-owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
FEB. 24, 1869.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building.
GEORGE PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

SLOAN'S

FAMILY LINEN, SHEETING, DAMASK,
DIAPER,
AND
CAMBRIC OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
NO. 33 ARTHUR-ST. BELFAST,
IRELAND.

Mrs. SLOAN respectfully takes this opportunity of thanking those American ladies and gentlemen who have favored her with their esteemed patronage while passing through Belfast; and hopes, by strict attention combined with moderate prices, to merit a continuance of same.

FAMILY OUTFITS
carefully selected and made up, in newest and best style, with initials and crests embroidered on bed and table linen, cambric handkerchiefs, &c.
DAMASKS, DIAPERS AND SHEETINGS,
In all widths.
7-8 AND 4-4 LINENS,
Light and heavy makes.
TOWELINGS, TICKINGS, GLASS, CHINA AND DUST CLOTHS.
FRENCH AND IRISH CAMBRICS.
5-8, 3-4 AND 7-8 CORDED-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
5-8 AND 3-4 HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Patterns sent post free to any part of the United States and Canada.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS
made to order.
Instructions for self-measurement forwarded.

SELLING OFF!

Dress Trimmings, Small Wares, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Umbrellas, Parasols, Toys, Fans and Fancy Goods. Elegant Sashes and Neck-ties at
LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
Hand-knit Shawls, Infants' Mittens and Leggins, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.
Will open the store,
NO. 863 BROADWAY,
in April, with a choice stock of new goods.
FRIEND PITTS,
No. 867 Broadway, near Amity-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FURNITURE and fixtures of a first-class oyster saloon will be sold, and a lease of the three-story and basement brick building given for a term of years; house has every modern improvement; saloon fitted and furnished with every convenience and in the best manner, and immediate possession given. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York. Real Estate Bulletin published weekly free.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 2 and 22 John-st., up stairs.

$1,000, $5,000.—A GENTLEMAN lately from California is looking for a safe and profitable business investment; objects to the liquor business in every shape. Principals can have an interview at No. 162 5th-av., near 14th-st., in the office of O. F. VON RHEIN & CO.

LARD OIL FACTORY FOR SALE.—A factory complete, for refining and preparing lard and smoking and packing provisions, with good lease, and privilege of buying premises, for sale. Apply on premises, No. 254 Greenwich-st., or to R. D. TRUESDELL, No. 270 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, an old established country store, (twenty years' standing,) within fifteen miles of the City; County seat; a profitable business now doing. Sold only on account of ill health of the owner. Particulars of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS, OR PERsons desiring a lucrative business, I will sell the copyright, plates, and choice illustrations of that new and invaluable book, *The Natural Wealth of California*. Apply to JAMES H. FISH, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE—Long established and having a good run of trade; best location in Williamsburg; this is a rare chance for any one desiring to commence business. Apply to G. H. SMITH, No. 128 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of shoe store No. 270 Greenwich-st., between Warren and Murray sts., west side. Inquire on the premises.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Macon and Western Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road since Dec. 1, 1868, of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after March 15, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 25 to March 15, 1869.
Dividend payable to shareholders registered in the New-York Agency at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
MILO S. FREEMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.
This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 175 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 3, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ABOUT THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMber last, a check on the Metropolitan National Bank for thirty thousand five hundred dollars, ($30,500,) No. 656, dated Dec. 24, 1868, signed by A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, payable to any order and not indorsed.
Payment has been stopped and duplicate applied for.
RUSSELL SAGE, No. 25 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director ... MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY,) MARCH 5,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE
BY REQUEST,
and for positively the last time,
L'AFRICAINE.
MME. LA GRANGE, MISS McCULLOCH, SIGS. BOETTI, ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI AND OTHERS.
SATURDAY, March 6, AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND KELLOGG FAUST MATINEE.
Seats now for sale at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 6, AT 1 P. M.,
KELLOGG
FOR THE LAST TIME IN
FAUST.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that for this
FAUST MATINEE,
when Miss KELLOGG will appear for the last time as MARGHERITA, SEATS and BOXES can now be secured. THE LADY PATRONS of the Opera will avoid inconvenience and the rush at the doors by securing seats in advance at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
GENERAL ADMISSION ... $1.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA ... 50c.
PRIVATE BOXES FOR FOUR PERSONS ... $8.
Doors open at 12. Commence at 1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KELLOGG.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 4,
FAUST. FAUST. FAUST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Fifth week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Miss MARY McVICKER, Mrs. FANNY MORANT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER, and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
as NARCISSE.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
400 400 400 400 400 400
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S
FOUR HUNDREDTH FALL
"OFF THE WALL,"
TO AUDIENCES THAT NEVER
FALL OFF AT ALL.
400 SECOND VOLUME. SECOND VOLUME. 400
HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Four hundredth time—and for hundreds of times more. | GEO. L. FOX.
400 PANTALOON, (the same time-honored) C. K. FOX. 400
FUNNY TRICKS, FUNNY EFFECTS,
400 FUNNY DOINGS, FUNNY CARICATURES. 400
THE ARTISTIC MLLE. SANGALLI.
SIG. COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS.
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
400 400 400 400 400 400

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers ... JARRETT & PALMER.
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8, AND SATURDAY
MATINEE AT 2.
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SOMNOLENT POLICEMEN.
THE TERPSICHOREAN DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
LAST WEEK OF ZOE.
ZOE. IN TWO PIECES. ZOE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE FRENCH SPY.
ZOE IN THREE CHARACTERS.
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.
NARAMATTAH ... MLLE. ZOE.
FRIDAY, ZOE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
MONDAY, MARCH 8, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, first appearance since HER GREAT EUROPEAN SUCCESS.
Chiltenham's new piece, SHADOW OF CRIME, and RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS in BOTH PIECES.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 4,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MR. FRIEDRICH HAASE,
in two of his favorite characters, as BARONET SIR BERNARD HARLEIGH in SIE IST WAHNSINNIG, (Drama,) and as JUSTIZRATH FEIN in EIN HOEFLICHER MANN, (Comedy.)
Box office open at 9 o'clock in the morning.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Senorita SAGRINO, the world's wonder, on the Swinging Trapeze; HERCULES LIBBY, the Cannon-Ball Thrower; PUNCH AND JUDY; FOOTSTEPS IN THE SNOW; CATTLE STEALERS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Look out for "SEVEN DWARFS" on MONDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 BROADWAY.
The funniest entertainment in the world. Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, San Francisco Minstrels. The people scream at the new burlesque of
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES,
Or, "TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE."
In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
Great success of the burlesque trial scene from
SHYLOCK, SHYLOCK, SHYLOCK, SHYLOCK.
BRITAIN'S BLONDES BY AFRICA'S BLACKS.
DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.
LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
on
THE LOST ARTS,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock,
AT
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Tickets 50 cents. At Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av., Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the door.

MR. J. B. GOUGH
Will deliver his lecture on "Facts and Fiction," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets may be procured at W. Palmer's, Bible House Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., N. Tibbals', No. 37 Park-row, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DE CORDOVA WILL LECTURE ON "Courtship and Marriage" in the Charles-st. U. P. Church, between Waverley-place and 4th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; for sale at No. 327 8th-av. and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DEliver his great lecture on Daniel O'Connell, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, March 5. Admission $1. Family circle 50c. Proceeds in aid of St. Peter's Hospital and House of the Good Shepherd.

REV. E. P. ROE'S POPULAR LECture on The Romance of Country Life, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av. and 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy Music Paper, 4 pages—Colored titles, music and words. Price 5 cents each; the whole forty mailed for $2.

NOW READY:
1. CAPTAIN JINKS.
2. WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN?
3. WE'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.
4. BLUE EYES.
5. NOT FOR JOSEPH.
6. GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE.
7. I REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
8. PRAISE OF TEARS.
9. CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
10. SKATING RINK POLKA.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
16. HIS LOVE SHINES OVER ALL. Sacred Song.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazurka.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
23. WALKING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
24. STILL I'LL LOVE THEE.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
29. UP IN A BALLOON.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.
31. IXION GALOP.
32. BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
33. LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sacred Song.
34. THE LIFE BOAT.
35. THE ROSY WREATH.
36. I WILL NOT ASK TO PRESS THAT CHEEK.
37. SUSAN'S STORY.
38. POWER OF LOVE. Instrumental.
39. FLYING TRAPEZE.
40. BELLES OF BROADWAY.

The above can be obtained at the music, book and periodical stores, or by inclosing the price, 5 CENTS EACH, to the Publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 98 Spring-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. F. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 5 Union-sq. Sold on instalments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Pupils will be received for a full quarter until the 20th of March. Send for a circular.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO.—ACADEMY OF DANCING and CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, at No. 64 West 36th-st. Second term. Send for circulars.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, [illegible]. Send for a circular.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Record of the Principal Events of His Administration.

His Conflict with Congress, Impeachment and Trial.

Farewell Address to the People of the United States.

His Own Policy Defended and Congress Violently Assailed.

At the Baltimore Republican Convention of June 7, 1864, ANDREW JOHNSON, a life-long Southern Democrat who had evinced a tendency to affiliate with the Republicans only by his violent opposition to secessionism, was nominated expressly as a candidate of convenience; it was urged and believed that his selection would lead to the firm union of the War Democracy, which he represented, with the Republican Party. This convenient candidate has proved a most inconvenient one; and in every sense a most unsuccessful one. After four years of a bitter contest with the party that thus nominated him, and a fruitless attempt to revive the dead party with which he had always been associated, Mr. JOHNSON leaves the Presidential office without any party at all, and it is difficult to tell whom he has most harmed, his friends or his enemies.

In the following paragraphs we propose to give, without unnecessary comment, a brief history of the more important points of his Administration.

REPUDIATION OF GEN. SHERMAN'S AGREEMENT.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. JOHNSON, as President, on April 15, 1865, a few minutes after the death of Mr. LINCOLN. One of his first important acts was the repudiation of the basis of agreement entered into by Gen. SHERMAN with the rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, for the surrender of the army under his command. The agreement was repudiated for the reasons that it was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. SHERMAN; it was practically an acknowledgment of the rebel Government; it undertook to reëstablish the State Governments as they existed during the rebellion, and leaving the questions of slavery and the validity of the new loyal State Governments in the South to be settled by the Southern people; it permitted the rebel States to retain the arms with which the rebel armies were armed in their respective capitals; it practically abolished the Confiscation laws, and it granted terms which had been repeatedly rejected by President LINCOLN. Gen. SHERMAN was ordered to terminate his truce with JOHNSTON at once, and the latter then surrendered on the terms granted to LEE. The war was practically ended by this surrender—that of KIRBY SMITH, beyond the Mississippi River, following as a consequence in a short time.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINS.

Eight of BOOTH's confederates in the assassination conspiracy were arrested within a few days after Mr. JOHNSON's accession, and their trial by Military Commission was at once proceeded with. The sentences were approved by President JOHNSON on July 5. On the next day PAYNE, HAROLD, ATZERODT and Mrs. SURRATT were executed. The others were sentenced to hard labor, for various terms, in military and other prisons. One of them, Dr. SAMUEL MUDD, has since been pardoned by Mr. JOHNSON. JOHN H. SURRATT escaped to Europe, but was subsequently arrested and brought to this country, tried, but not convicted, and was finally released on bail.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. JOHNSON early began the work of the political reconstruction of the rebel States, not waiting for the assembling of Congress, or calling that body together to sanction the measures adopted. On May 29 he issued a proclamation, establishing a Provisional Government for North Carolina. It appointed W. W. HOLDEN, a noted loyalist, Provisional Governor; ordered a Constitutional Convention, to be composed of loyal men, elected only by those who had taken the amnesty oath, or had never engaged in rebellion, and denied suffrage to the freedmen, leaving the question of suffrage to be decided by the States. By the 13th of July, 1865, similar Provisional Governments were established in Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina. Some of the Governors thus appointed soon displayed a disposition to court the old power which had formerly ruled, Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, among others, retaining in their positions all the officers of the State as under the rebel administration. The Constitutional Conventions of the several States met in August and September, and although they performed the duties set for them in repealing the secession ordinances and declaring slavery forever abolished, they evinced a decided spirit of adherence to the old doctrines and the old leaders, whose influence and power it was hoped the war had destroyed. The elections of State officers and members followed as provided by the Conventions; and when Congress was ready to assemble in December, 1865, it was found that the States reconstructed under Mr. JOHNSON's policy and supervision had sent as members elect only old leaders who had been prominent in the rebellion. Few of them could take the oath required by the act of July, 1862, to the effect that they had never borne arms against the United States, or given aid to the rebels; one of them had been the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and many of them had been General officers in its army. Mr. JOHNSON had hastened reconstruction, evidently with the hope that the men then elected would be admitted without opposition on the opening of Congress in December, 1865, thus at once restoring them to their former legislative powers. This hope, and the fears of the Republican members, were dissipated by Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, who in calling the roll and organizing the House, omitted the names of the reconstructed States. The claims of the Southern members elect were at once disallowed, and a Reconstruction Committee was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Southern States. From this time forward the opposition to Mr. JOHNSON's policy was strongly developed, and Congress advancing a scheme of its own, that of Mr. JOHNSON failed. He, however, persisted in declaring that the States reconstructed by him were "entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union;" and that while he "shared with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and property and their independence and equality in making contracts for their labor," he opposed the giving the right of suffrage to the freedmen or the apportionment of Southern representation to the number of qualified voters. This policy he persisted in pursuing to the bitter end.

In pursuance of its own scheme of reconstruction, Congress, early in 1866, passed a bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and later a joint resolution declaring that no Senator or Representative from the eleven insurrectionary States should be admitted into either House of Congress until Congress, and not the President, shall have declared such State entitled to representation. In March the Civil Rights bill, conferring citizenship on the freedmen and providing for their protection by the National Courts and officers, was passed, with little difficulty, over the President's veto, and from that time forward the opposition to him was thoroughly organized. Congress in the quiet pursuance of its own scheme of reconstruction passed (June 8, 1866, in the House, and June 13 in the Senate,) the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, extending citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States; forbidding the abridgement of their rights by any State, apportioning representation according to the population in States where all citizens are allowed to vote, and according to the voters in all other States, and declaring the validity of the public debt and the illegality of all claims for debts of any States incurred in aiding the rebellion. Reconstruction acts were passed March 2, 1867, and (supplementary) March 23, July 19, 1867, and March 11, 1868, providing for the government of the rebel States in their transitory state. In the meantime the former action of the States had been annulled, new Constitutions had been adopted and the majority of them have up to the present time been provided with State Governments and admitted to representation in both Houses of Congress. Arkansas was admitted by an act passed over the President's veto, on June 20, 1868, in the House, and June 22 in the Senate. Three days after, a like act, restoring North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida was passed over the President's veto. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, having by vote rejected the Constitutions framed in accordance with the acts of Congress, remain excluded from representation.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

The most painful and bloody episode of the reconstruction contest was the New-Orleans riot of July 30, 1866. The old Convention of 1864 called during the war and while Gen. BANKS was in command in the State, was called by the Vice-President of that body to reassemble for the purpose of framing a new State Constitution. When it met, however, the civil authorities of New-Orleans under the lead of Mayor MONROE, who had been dismissed from his office by Gen. BUTLER on the capture of the city in 1862, attempted to disperse the members, and an affray occurred in which about thirty negroes and three white men were murdered by the mob. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, who was in temporary command of the city during Gen. SHERIDAN's absence in Texas, immediately declared martial law and released the members of the Convention who had been arrested by Mayor MONROE's Police. The Mayor protested against this and appealed by telegraph to President JOHNSON, who in response assured the Attorney-General of the State that the military would not be supported in their usurpation of authority in declaring martial law. The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the riot reported that the number of persons known to have been killed was 38, of whom 37 were loyal and 34 colored; while of the 146 wounded, all but ten were loyal men. The report characterized the riot as a brutal and wanton attack set on foot by disloyal persons.

"SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE."

On Aug. 28, 1866, the President, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD and other members of the Cabinet, Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, left Washington on a tour to Chicago, to attend the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Unfortunately, before proceeding far, the demonstrations both on the part of the people and of Mr. JOHNSON took a political form, and throughout the whole route, going and returning, unseemly exhibitions of intemperate speeches and rude insults were witnessed, and, fully detailed, were published all over the country. The speeches of Mr. JOHNSON were generally violent denunciations of Congress, and individual members of that body; not unfrequently he condescended to reply to taunting remarks made by individuals in the crowd. The city authorities of one or two cities refused to tender the hospitalities of the city to the President and those in his party. At Indianapolis, Ind., a riot occurred during the time the President was speaking, and one man was killed and several wounded. It was charged that the political purpose of this tour was to affect the elections which were to follow in October, but if such design was entertained the demonstrations did not result as hoped for. The elections of October, 1866, were carried by the Republicans by increased majorities. On the reassembling of Congress in December, 1866, it was found that the party was strengthened, and its first acts indicated that its previously adopted policy of reconstruction would not be in any wise moderated or changed.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The invasion of Mexico by the French in 1862, was undertaken under the belief that the disruption of the United States was inevitable, and that neither of the two separated parts would have the power to enforce the Monroe Doctrine against the foreign Prince whom NAPOLEON intended to establish there. It became evident on the suppression of the rebellion, that the Empire in Mexico must fall with it; and one of the first acts of Mr. SEWARD, who had during the whole war openly expressed his doubts as to the sincerity of NAPOLEON's declarations that he merely proposed to collect the debt due France, was to demand the withdrawal of the French as soon as possible. In response, the French Government fixed a date—November, 1866—but failing to keep its promise, Minister CAMPBELL and Gen. SHERMAN were dispatched to Mexico to hurry up the evacuation, and Mr. SEWARD wrote to Mr. DAYTON at Paris as follows: "You will inform the Emperor's Government that the President desires and sincerely hopes that the evacuation of Mexico will be accomplished in conformity with the existing arrangement, so far as the inopportune complication necessitating this dispatch will permit. On this point Mr. CAMPBELL will receive instructions. *Instructions will also be sent to the military forces* of the United States, *which are placed in a post of observation, and are waiting the special orders of the President*, and this will be done with confidence, that the telegraph or the courier will bring us intelligence of a satisfactory resolution on the part of the Emperor in reply to this note." This threat had its desired effect, and the evacuation of the French at once took place, February, 1867.

MAXIMILIAN remained, and with a force of Germans and Mexicans attempted to maintain his Empire. But he was surrounded and besieged in Queretaro in the following March, and on being captured was executed. The French invasion was thus brought to an unsuccessful conclusion.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

During April, May and June, 1866, the Fenian organizations in various parts of the country made demonstrations against Canada. In April a few hundred Fenians appeared at Eastport, Me., and subsequently other points were threatened. In June a considerable body crossed the border at Buffalo, and several considerable skirmishes took place. The President promptly issued, June 6, a proclamation denouncing the enterprise as a violation of the neutrality laws, and directing Gen. MEADE, Commander of the Department of the East, to quell the uprising, which he did by the judicious measures of seizing arms and ammunition, and arresting the officers of the Fenian army.

AMNESTIES.

During his administration Mr. JOHNSON, as he has frequently boasted, has largely exercised his prerogative of pardon, and has issued a number of amnesty proclamations. On May 29, 1865, he issued his first amnesty, pardoning the vast majority of those engaged in the rebellion, but holding certain classes amenable to prosecution for their offences. Large numbers of these, however, were pardoned by special order of the President in each case. So largely and to all appearance so indiscriminately was the power of pardon exercised in this way, that Congress repealed the privilege of pardon by wholesale. Nevertheless, the President proclaimed, Sept. 7, 1867, a full pardon to more of those exempted in the first amnesty; and July 4, 1868, issued a general amnesty, pardoning all not then under indictment for treason. On Feb. 22, 1869, he completed this work by pardoning these, even including JEFF. DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE, &c., who are restored to their rights and privileges, and all property not slaves or confiscated to the Government.

IMPEACHMENT.

Notwithstanding the expressed will of the people in favor of the reconstruction views of Congress, the President continued at every opportunity to bring his veto to bear against all the measures of Congress, looking to such reconstruction. The bills permitting negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, admitting Colorado and Nebraska as States under certain conditions, regulating the franchise in the Territories, and others of similar purport, were all vetoed, and this continued opposition led the House to institute measures for his impeachment. The disloyal tendency in the South was so aggravated by this encouragement from an unexpected quarter, that even stronger reconstruction measures became necessary. Mr. STEVENS reported a bill from the Reconstruction Committee to establish Military Governments in the South, and the Tenure-of-Office bill, restricting the authority of the President to remove his Cabinet officers, or any others during a recess of Congress, or without the consent of the Senate, was passed in both Houses over the veto. On the 7th of January, 1867, Mr. ASHLEY, in the House, offered a resolution charging "ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President and Acting President, with the commission of acts which in the estimation of the Constitution are high crimes and misdemeanors," for which he ought to be impeached. This resolution was agreed to by a vote of 107 to 39. A resolution to the same effect was also offered the same day by Mr. KELSO, of Missouri. On the 4th of March the Fortieth Congress convened, and Senator BEN. WADE, of Ohio, was elected President of the Senate. In the meantime differences had arisen between the President and Mr. STANTON, Secretary of War, and the former was very much dissatisfied with the action of Gens. SHERIDAN and SICKLES, commanding respectively the Military Districts of Louisiana and South Carolina. On the 5th of August the President directed Mr. STANTON to send in his resignation. This Mr. STANTON declined to do. On the 12th Gen. GRANT, at the President's request, assumed the duties of Acting Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON giving up the office under protest. On the 17th inst. the President directed the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN, and submitted the proposition to Gen. GRANT, who strongly protested, and urged that the Reconstruction laws gave him (GRANT) alone the right to change the military commanders. However, on the 26th, the order was issued direct from Gen. GRANT's headquarters, and also one removing Gen. SICKLES. Congress reassembled in November, and the report of the Judiciary Committee of the House, favoring impeachment, was read and rejected by a vote of 57 to 108. The President sent in a message to the Senate early in December, giving his reasons for the suspension of Secretary STANTON. On the 13th of January, 1868, the Senate refused to concur in the suspension by a vote of 35 to 16, and Mr. STANTON immediately resumed his functions, Gen. GRANT vacating in his favor. Out of this action of Gen. GRANT's grew a long correspondence between him and the President, which resulted in a bitter quarrel, and, in view of it, Mr. STEVENS, in the House Committee, again broached the subject of impeachment. It was, however, laid on the table.

On the 21st of February, Congress being at the time in session, the President issued a peremptory order removing Mr. STANTON, and appointing Adjt.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. STANTON, however, refused to give up the office and fortified himself within its doors. On the next day a resolution for the impeachment of the President was passed in the House by a vote of 126 to 47. A Committee of Seven to conduct the proceedings was appointed, and the action was formally announced to the Senate. The articles charged the President with conspiracy, unlawful removals and appointments, attempting to subvert the rightful authority of Congress, and with making intemperate harangues before the people. After the settlement of some preliminaries, the Senate was organized as a High Court of Impeachment on the 5th of March. On the 23d the President appeared by counsel and presented his answer to the impeachment. The next day the House Managers of the Impeachment made their replication, reaffirming the charges.

The trial accordingly was commenced on the 30th of March, Chief Justice CHASE presiding, Mr. BUTLER, of the Managers, chiefly conducting the prosecution, and Mr. STANBERY, Attorney-General, Messrs. EVARTS, GROESBECK, NELSON, and CURTIS appearing for the President. Among the witnesses who were examined were Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, and numerous others of less note. The closing arguments commenced on April 22 and lasted until May 6. Several days' deliberation then took place with closed doors, and on May 16 the first vote was taken. It was on the eleventh article, and resulted in thirty-five for conviction and nineteen against, one vote short of the two-thirds majority required to convict. The seven Republicans who voted for acquittal were FESSENDEN, FOWLER, GRIMES, HENDERSON, ROSS, TRUMBULL, and VAN WINKLE. Two more of the articles having been voted upon with the same result, the High Court of Impeachment adjourned *sine die* on the 26th of May. Mr. STANTON immediately vacated the War Office, turning over the property to Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND.

THE PURCHASE OF FOREIGN TERRITORY.

A treaty was concluded by the State Department with the Russian Government, on the 30th of March, 1867, by which all the Russian possessions in North America were ceded to the Government for the sum of $7,000,000. The Senate ratified this treaty on the 9th of April, and early in October the new territory was formally taken possession of by Gen. ROUSSEAU, as agent of the Government. A similar treaty was also concluded with Denmark, for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas, but it has not been ratified by the Senate, and the House has evinced a disposition to refuse the necessary appropriation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, met in Chicago on the 20th of May, and unanimously nominated Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for President. After six ballots were taken SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was nominated for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention met at Tammany Hall, New-York, on the 4th of July. President Johnson had intimated in a letter to a friend that he would accept the nomination, provided it was made as an indorsement of his course, but he only received a complimentary vote of 65. Several days were consumed in balloting, but without success, and finally, on the 9th of July, HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Chairman of the Convention, who had thrice declined, was nominated almost by acclamation. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., was then nominated for Vice-President. The elections took place on the 3d of November, and the electoral vote being counted in joint session of Congress on the 10th of February, disclosed the fact that GRANT and COLFAX were elected by 212 votes against 80 for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1869.

To the People of the United States:

The robe of office by constitutional limitation this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and coöperation of the American people, in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify, party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge, at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is to see the Constitution of the Republic again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South, East and West, prosperous and happy under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion and the assassination of the then President, it was perhaps too much on my part to expect of devoted partisans who rode on the waves of excitement, which at that time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely farther on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubtless had I, at the commencement of my term of office, unhesitatingly lent its powers, or perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualification, I would have been hailed as all that was true, loyal and discerning, as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been as the Executive of a nation. Unwilling, however, to accede to propositions of extremists, and bound to obey at every personal hazard my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not perhaps be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only rewards for upholding constitutional rights and laws have been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calm judgment of history. At the time a mysterious Providence assigned to me the office of President, I was, by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest myself as far as I could of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office and the times. Whether or not in this step I was right, and how far deserving of the approbation of all the people, all can now on reflection judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men. The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a foreign war, in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag and further illustrate the national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening national enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were for the time being in the direction indicated. Taking advantage of that feeling it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated strength of the nation against French interference in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people. It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to Civil Rights and the Freedmen's Bureau, contrary to most precedents in the experience of public men. The powers thus placed within my grasp were declined as being in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure the destinies of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws. Let the people, whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been their present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement and the desire to wield additional power. Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified mine office, the public burdens have not been increased by my acts, and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory. It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purposes panders too often to popular prejudice and party aims. What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? Those acts need not at this time an elaborate explanation. They have elsewhere been comprehensively stated and fully discussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am ready to be judged, knowing that, however imperfect, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interests of party faction, and if a policy, which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country, was made the occasion of inflaming and dividing still further those who, only recently in arms against each other, yet as individuals and citizens were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the Government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union; and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace to extinguish heartburnings and enmities, and to prevent trouble in the South, which, retarding material prosperity in that region, injuriously affected the whole country. I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future. The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgement of the terrible wrong, and the expression of better feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement shown and felt. In the prompt ratification of Constitutional amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war, not accepting the war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which now only time can cure, and which, even at this late date, we should endeavor to palliate, experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword. Let us in the future, cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until the the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed will our people forget the lessons of the war, and that, remembering them from whatever cause, peace between sections and States may be perpetual. The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest Governments of ancient and modern times, teach that we have everything to fear from a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendency of men allowed to assume power in what are considered desperate emergencies. SYLLA, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies and to consolidate the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout Italy, deprived of the full Roman franchise the inhabitants of the Italian towns who had opposed his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body-guard for his protection. After having given Rome over to slaughter, and tyrannized beyond all example over those opposed to him and the legions, his terrible instrument of wrong, SYLLA could yet feel safe in laying down the ensigns of power so dreadfully abused, and in mingling freely with the families and friends of his myriad victims. The fear which he had inspired continued after his voluntary abdication, and even in retirement his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in spirit could have induced this daring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity, which subsequently befel her, could have justified the conclusions of the Dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment? We find that in the time which has since elapsed human nature and exigencies in Governments have not greatly changed. Who, a few years ago, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that in a brief period of bitter experience, every thing demanded in the name of military emergency, or dictated by caprice would come to be considered as mere matters of course. That conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule, and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the Republic. It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President, however devoted or determined he may be. That unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds of the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation is attended with too much delay to meet emergency; while if left free to act, the people would correct in time such evils as might follow legislative usurpation. There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers except by revolution. We have already seen the jurisdiction of the Judiciary circumscribed when it was apprehended that the Courts would decide against laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by WASHINGTON and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the National Legislature. The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned with the President's objections, it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under the present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partisan influences are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organizations by solemnly confessing it under the official oath. Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive. Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the Legislative Department of the Government, may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied, and the bill returned with the Executive's reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal it should then become a law. But if the decision is otherwise, it should fall without power in Congress to reënact and make it valid. In cases in which the veto rests upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, I would not change the fundamental law; for, in such cases no permanent evil can be incorporated into the Federal system. It is obvious that without such an amendment the Government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the rebellion, may be wholly subverted and overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress. It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and how rapidly the people may lose (shall I not say have lost?) their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law-making power; and, whenever deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain them? Let us turn for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter disregard of the Constitution, while public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expiated sins of the South, and the servants of the people in high places have boldly betrayed their trust, broken their oaths of obedience to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice and good government. When the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriot soldiers, amid the dangers of the battle-field, these men crept, without question, into place and power in the national councils. After all dangers had passed, when no armed foe remained—when a penitent people bowed their heads to the flag and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the rebellion. They have since persistently sought to inflame the prejudices engendered between the sections, to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years' war. They have prevented the return of peace, and the restoration of the Union; in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises and pledges by which the army was marshaled, treason rebuked and rebellion crushed; and made the liberties of the people, and the rights and powers of the President, objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy; they have destroyed the strength and efficiency of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy their chief; they have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant and treacherous Cabinet officer; they have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon, rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents; they have conspired to change the system of our Government by preferring charges against the President in the form of articles of impeachment, and contemplating before hearing or trial that he should be placed in arrest, held in durance, and when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace; they have in time of peace increased the National debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the people; they have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of life; they have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression; they have engaged in class legislation and built up and encouraged monopolies that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many; they have failed to act upon important treaties, thereby endangering our present peaceful relations with foreign Powers. Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive Department. By unconstitutional and oppressive enactments the people of ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the Revolution rebelled. Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors, with more truth than our fathers did of British tyrants, that they have "forbidden the Governments to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended until their assent should be obtained;" that they have "refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only;" that they have "made judges dependent upon their will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries;" that they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent further swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance; that they have affected to render the military independent and superior to the civil power; combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; quartered large bodies of armed troops among us; protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States; imposed taxes upon us without our consent; deprived us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury; taken away our charters; incited domestic insurrection among us; abolished our most valuable laws; altered fundamentally the forms of our Government; suspended our own Legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not yet complete. The Constitution vests the Judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise of a refuge from tyranny, a citizen of the United States, who by the order of a military commander, given under the sanction of a cruel and deliberate edict of Congress, had been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience, freedom of the press and of speech, personal freedom from military arrest, of being held to answer for crime only upon presentment of an indictment, of trial by jury, of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the protection of a civil and constitutional Government—a citizen thus deeply wronged appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed him by the organic law of the land. At once a fierce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legislative power, stripped the ermine from the Judges, transferred the sword of justice to the General, and remanded the oppressed citizen to a degradation and bondage worse than death. It will also be recorded as one of the marvels of the times that a party claiming for itself a monopoly of consistency and patriotism, and boasting of its unlimited sway, endeavored, by a costly and deliberate trial, to impeach one who defended the Constitution and the Union, not only throughout the war of the rebellion, but during the whole term of office as Chief Magistrate, but, at the same time, could find no warrant or means at their command to bring to trial even the chief of the rebellion. Indeed, the remarkable failures in this case were so often repeated that, for propriety's sake, if for no other reason, it became at last necessary to extend to him an unconditional pardon. What more plainly than this illustrates the extremity of party management and inconsistency on one hand, and of faction, vindictiveness and intolerance on the other. Patriotism will hardly be encouraged when, in such a record, it sees that its instant reward may be most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not attempted disgrace. Instead of seeking to make treason odious, it would, in truth, seem to have been their purpose rather to make the defence of the Constitution and Union a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office, if counter to party dictation, by all the means at their command.

Happily for the peace of the country, the war has determined against the assumed power of the States to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. The institution of slavery, also, found its destruction in a rebellion commenced in its interest. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution, but, on the contrary, preserved its existence, and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States or reserved to the people are therefore intact. Among those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualifications of their own State electors. It is now assumed that Congress can control this vital right, which can never be taken away from the States without impairing the fundamental principle of the Government itself. It is necessary to the existence of the States as well as to the protection of the liberties of the people; for the right to select the elector in whom the political power of the State shall be lodged, involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prerogative, the State will have no power worth retaining. All will be gone, and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress. The Government will then be centralized, if not by the passage of laws than by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the original design of the Constitution. This proves how necessary it is the people should require the administration of the three great departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass on the other; nor, above all, to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people and the States. The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation blessings, if they produce so desirable a result.

Upon those who become young men amid the sound of cannon and the din of arms, and who quietly returned to the farms, the factories and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States, in defence of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired, and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neglect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be jealous lest the civil be made subordinate to the military element. We need to encourage in every legitimate way a study of the Constitution for which the war was waged; a knowledge of, and reverence for whose wise checks, by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors, will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation, not yet under the control of party, must resist the tendency to centralization, an outgrowth of the great rebellion, and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of the "United States," and that where the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect union, they retained rights as valuable and important as those they relinquished for the common weal. This sound old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and a kindred theory, that the States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by corrupt combinations of the commercial centres, which, plethoric from wealth, annually migrate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse views, and the interests of the whole nation and laws cease to be made without full discussion at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown by the law-making power either to the Judicial or Executive branch of the Government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot-box, it is believed, only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to indicate by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose on party excess.

Calmly reviewing my administration of the Government, I feel that (with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty,) I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of forbearance, magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation. It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life my action has never been influenced by desire for gain, and that I can in all sincerity inquire, whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? or, at whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith? No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that have been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the Government, and unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it in ineffaceable characters "The Constitution and the Union one and inseparable."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1869.

A drunken German named TOBIAS STEINER fell late on Wednesday night on the track of the South Bergen Railroad, at the juncture of Hudson and Jersey cities. He was so observed by a horse railroad car driver, too late, however, to save him from injury, for notwithstanding the breaks were put on immediately, two of the wheels passed over the unfortunate man, crushing his right leg and fracturing his left ankle. His wounds were dressed and he was sent home.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Holsatia	Feb. 20	Havre	New-York
Australasian	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	March 4	New-York	Liverpool
Main	March 4	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	March 6	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	March 6	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	March 6	New-York	Glasgow
Ville de Paris	March 6	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	March 4	New-York	Havana
Bienville	March 6	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	5 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 3—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—James Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Chatworthy, H. F. O'Connell, C. S. Murray, Mrs. Saunders, Moses Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. McCarter and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Blanck, Henry French, Robt. McAsie, Mrs. Willis, Miss Ryan, Mrs. and Miss Carry, H. McGregor.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—S. M. Colding, B. A. Fuller, M. M. Irwin, Capt. Parker Gilmore, W. W. Reeves, Eugene G. Wells, Mrs. Robinson, A. B. West, J. Thorne, J. Potsdamer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 30 | Sun sets.... 5 55 | Moon rises.12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 31 | Gov. Island. 1 20 | Hell Gate.. 2 42

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks Wavelet, (Br.,) Griffing, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; T. Cushing, Dahl, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Matanzas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brigs Hattie E., Daggett, Cardenas, Yates & Porterfield; Mary Stewart, Adams, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Marco Polo, (Br.) Pitts, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Newbury, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow Feb. 13, with mdse. and 250 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced very heavy westerly gales during the entire passage. Feb. 24, lat. 46 37, lon. 44 27, passed several large pieces of ice; 25th, lat. 45 05, lon. 47 11, passed National steamship, bound E.; 26th, lat. 34, lon. 51 20, signaled Dutch bark Ida Matilda, bound W.; 28th, lat. 42 05, lon. 59 12, passed bark Trevatore, bound W.; March 2, lat. 40 29, lon. 73, signaled Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Feb. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Feb. 20, S. W. Pass 22d, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Was detained 40 hours at S. W. Pass by fog. Experienced heavy northerly gales from Havana to Cape Hatteras. Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., off Cape Florida, exchanged signals with a bark showing white flag, red border, with letter H. in centre. March 2, at 9:30 A. M., off Absecom, exchanged signals with bark showing white flag with black circle and letter W in centre.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Feb. 21, and S. W. Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy N. N. W. winds from Cape Florida to Cape Hatteras.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 12, with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London and Isle of Wight 47 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Jan. 28, Samuel Bennett, while employed on the jibboom, in a gale of wind, was washed overboard and drowned.

Ship Hudson, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Anthony, Newport, Eng., 51 ds., with railroad iron, &c., to John A. Kennedy & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had strong westerly gales during the first part of the passage.

Ship St. Charles, Colley, Liverpool via Holyhead 35 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Experienced fresh westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Cardenas, Baine, Palermo 71 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy W. N. W. gales. Feb. 21, lat. 33 50, lon. 69 35, the lookout, at 11 P. M., reported a bright light on the lee bow, which on a nearer approach seemed to be a vessel on fire; shortened sail and hove to at a distance of a quarter of a mile, in case we could be of any assistance to the crew; the vessel was then in a complete blaze fore and aft; we remained by her until daylight, but could see nothing of the crew or boats.

Bark Alfred, (of Quebec,) Marefriddon, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Schepeler & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. and N. W. gales; was up to the Highlands on the 28th, and was blown off in a heavy gale and snow-storm.

Bark Alexander McNeil, Andrews, Catania, Sicily, Nov. 26, via Gibraltar Jan. 8, with sulphur, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to A. Jaquemot. March 2, 12 miles E. ½ S. from Absecom, passed a sunken vessel, with one mast standing about 12 feet out of the water.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua la Grande 9 ds., with sugar and 4 passengers to Waydell & Co.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar and 5 passengers to Waydell & Co.

Brig Russo, (Ital.,) Cangiano, Trieste 93 ds., with mdse. to Dulith & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, in co. with bark Nuevo Mondo, (Ital.,) for New-York. Had since variable weather.

Brig F. H. Todd, (of Calais, Me.,) McGuire, Messina 88 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to G. Boardman. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14. Had since strong variable winds.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way; sailed in company with brig Hattie Bishop, for New York.

Brig Isabella, (of Economy,) N. S., Murray, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.; sailed in company with brigs Anna Mitchell and Moraney, and schr. Elizabeth, for New York. March 1, lat. 38 56, lon. 72, spoke brig Niagara, from Cienfuegos for New York.

Schr. C. E. McConville, (of Stockton,) Fletcher, Cape Haytie, Feb. 8, via Port au Platte the 18th, with logwood, hides, &c., to Phillips & Brown. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly and westerly gales; Feb. 28, lat. 35, lon. 72, passed schr. Martha [illegible] (of Philadelphia,) bound S.

Schr. Julia, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Rattray, San Blas 18 days, with cocoanuts to James Douglas. Lost no vessels. Has had northerly gales on the coast.

Schr. N. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.

Schr. Bellona, Hill, Clinton.

Schr. Motto Searles, Providence.

Schr. Pioneer, Crockrum, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Northam, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin, D. Nelson, Kenny, George's Banks, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr. Tickler, Haynes, George's Banks, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Sloop Agent, Studley, Newport.

Sloop Oregon, Post, Providence.

Schr. Dragon, (of Barbadoes,) McFarland, Demerara 32 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds. Sld. in co. with brig Favorite, for New York.

Schr. Florence Shay, (of Brookhaven,) Hulse, Palermo 98 ds., with fruit, &c., to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Leeds. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 18. Experienced westerly gales off the Western Islands; remainder of the passage fine weather.

Schr. Kalmar, (of East Machias,) Moore, Carthagena 21 ds., with hides, cocoa-nuts, &c., to Hendley, Eno & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. Rebecca Florence, (of Provincetown,) Rich, New-Orleans 18 ds., with corn to N. H. Brigham & Co.

Schr. Gem, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to B. S. Powell.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. A. Greiner, Hawley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Elizabethport, for Warren, R. I.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fannie Barnett, White, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Laura S. Watson, Wells, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie, Jones, Providence.

Schr. A. Heaton, Douglas, Providence.

Schr. War Eagle, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. John Orser, Carr, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Corwin, Stamford.

Schr. Maria, Long, East Greenwich.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Two Fannies, Felt, Northport.

Schr. Knight, Conner, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, East Greenwich.

Schr. Crusade, Davis, Millstonepoint.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Young, Northport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Flynn, Cold Spring.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Rayner, New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. Thos. Burnett, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Horace, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Duncan, York River, Va.

Schr. Goodspeed, Dart, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Colorado and Samaria, for Liverpool; Hatteras, for Norfolk. Ships Lake Ontario, for Norfolk; Samuel Russell, for Shanghae. Bark S. W. Holbrook, for Havana, and ship Mystic, for Yokohama, anchored in Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 3—Arr. barks Signal, from Messina; Mexican, from Liverpool; brig Lone Star, from Palermo.

Sld. steamship Java, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, March 3—Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3—Passed in, brig Romance, from Navassa.

Passed out—Steamship Baltimore, for Bremen; schrs. Nellie Treat, for Trinidad; Reta, Charleston.

SAVANNAH, March 3—Arr. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York; schr. Campbell, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamship Thames, for New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., March 3, 1869.

Two spar buoys, painted with white and black perpendicular stripes, have been placed to mark the channel of the bar (one outside of the bar and the other inside) at the entrance to Rockaway Inlet; but the buoys must not always be relied upon by persons bound across the bar, for the channel is subject to changes by gales, and none but those experienced in its shifting character should attempt to use it.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Hornet—bark, 42 ds. from Messina for Boston, March 1, lat. 38 40, lon. 73.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, March 3.—The steamship Austrian, from Portland, arrived at this port yesterday.

DIAMONDS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires, Pearls, and other Precious Stones,

in addition to their large stock of unmounted gems, present an unequaled collection of diamond and gold jewelry, to which they are constantly adding the choicest novelties in settings, from London and Paris.

HOUSE IN PARIS, TIFFANY, REED & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS PARTICULARLY CALLED

To the sale, TO-DAY, AT AUCTION, At 12 o'clock, At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., OF TWO MAGNIFICENT LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 88 feet south of 71ST-ST.,

Each lot being of EXTRA SIZE.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS STORE 314 and 316 Broadway, N. Y., where they now are prepared to show the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOY'S WEAR, that has EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, and they beg the attention of purchasers, as the GOODS WILL BE SOLD at the lowest possible prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

CAMEOS. BYZANTINE MOSAICS. CORALS.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. REAL LACE GOODS CLOSING OUT at and under cost at the BROOKLYN LACE STORE, No. 280 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. C. W. BIRCH.

MIST OF THE MORNING TONIC BITTERS [illegible]

At wholesale by S. M. BARNETT & CO., No. 70 Murray-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.